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SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI.

One of the most cherished desires of our heart, namely: To see, with our own eyes, the much-lauded South-west of Missouri, has recently been fulfilled, as our readers will have inferred from our report of the Jasper county fair. The beautiful prairies of northern Illinois, so charmed us twenty-five years ago, that we removed to them in just one month after our eyes first beheld their beauty. To think that a country, at least as beautiful, formed a part of Missouri, never entered our head. What was our surprise, therefore, to find it indeed true. Some one has said, that it was well our forefathers first landed on the sterile coast of New England; for, had they beheld the entrancing beauty of our Western prairies, and discovered the ease with which these can be cultivated, and the fertility of the soil—New England would yet be a barren waste. But, of course, science and industry overcome most natural obstacles, as is the case in New England.

It is not at all our purpose to raise the hopes and expectations of our readers and possible immigrants to the South-west, so high that they will feel in the least disappointed when they get there (if they ever do.) As far as we have been enabled to view the goodly land, we claim to give a truthful report.

The Prairies of this section are high and rolling, and for the most part composed of a strong soil, of a retentive clay, with more or less sand, and underlaid by limestone or gravel; and in the bottoms, a rich, alluvial soil, that will produce well, if rightly handled. Some portions of these prairies are rather stony and covered with a sandy flint freestone, good for building material and fencing; but these are easily picked off and really valuable. All the old chimneys—many of which are standing, while the houses or cabins for which they were built, were burnt during the war—are built of these stones, and often form a very pretty mosaic from the varieties of colors shown and the fantastic way in which they are laid, varying from a creamy white to a reddish brown.

The Inhabitants are a wide-awake, hardy, industrious class of people, coming largely from Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and many of the Eastern States. The goodly land and the immunity

from long and severe winters, seem to have been the principle stimulus, though many have doubtless been attracted by the cheapness and richness of the soil. We learn, with great pleasure, that there is quite a settlement of Friends, whose proverbial thrift and honesty will not fail to be impressed upon their neighbors. If we live to ever visit this section again, we shall certainly spend a considerable time with them.

Winter Wheat is the only variety grown as yet, and we saw many fields looking quite well, though for the most part exhibiting not the very best mode of culture; not a single drill-sown field being visible on our route. We are assured, however, by dealers, that a good many drills have been sold this last season.

Corn, we should judge, would grow well; and, in our opinion, this will and ought to form the great staple of this section. Cattle will be driven here from Texas and the Cherokee Nation to be fattened; and when the South-west Pacific R. R. shall be completed to Springfield and beyond, they will seek St. Louis as a market, or as an entrepot to the East, if St. Louis can offer as great inducements in the way of stock-yards, &c., as Chicago.

The Grasses will do well. This has been proven by one farmer at least, who has a four-hundred acre blue grass pasture, on which he winters his stock, the wild grass furnishing the best kind of feed in abundance for the summer range, when his blue grass is not touched. We noticed one field of red clover looking well, sown this last spring. Hay is cut from the prairies in great abundance; and such is the fertility of the soil that over five tons to the acre have been secured this season; and men can now be found who will lay a wager that they can find, on the prairies, an acre that will yield five tons, now that it is dry and frost-bitten. Of course, with so much of this material, Prairie Fires are most extensive and often do a great deal of damage. One night, while we were riding from Springfield to Carthage, the fire burnt over a very large prairie and through the woods. There was no need of lanterns to the coach; it was almost as light as day, and the scene was grand in the extreme. Could we have conjured up a dozen or more of horsemen, to canter back and forward against the horizon

and between the fire and our eyes, we might have thought that the "red man" was on his war path, leaving death and destruction to mark his track.

Timber is in good proportion, and in Jasper and adjoining counties, especially, one is constantly in sight of the woods, more or less distant—often within sight on three sides at once.

There are pineries in Arkansas, distant from Jasper county about 70 miles, of course less so from Newton and McDonald counties, which lie south of Jasper. These furnish building lumber and fencing, though saw mills are established on most streams, and furnish a very good article of oak lumber, which is sold at reasonable rates. For fencing, Osage orange is in common use; and when we shall have a law which will declare a well-set live hedge, one year old, a lawful fence, South-west Missouri will have plenty of timber for all time to come, especially if the settlers now will exercise economy, wisdom and forethought, and plant timber belts on all their prairie farms.

Water and Streams are plenty, and these latter are ed by living springs; the quality of the water is excellent. Spring river is large enough to drive machinery. Of course we could not ascertain its fall and where damming would be feasible, but it must be strong enough at some points, for the water flows quite swift.

One valuable feature about the streams that we traversed, and which we had a good chance to observe, is this—they all have a hard gravelly bottom, and offer secure fords.

Good Dwellings may be found on many farms; but we have often thought there was as much love, affection, comfort and enjoyment, in the rude cabin as in the palace, and that is our opinion still. We now call to mind two or three years of our own experience in log cabin life, and are foolish enough to mention it with a sort of pride.

But, we are straying. We did not intend to mention names, but make an exception in the case of a Mr. Pierce, formerly from Stephenson county, Ills., and who now lives near Montevallo, Vernon county. This gentleman and thorough farmer has just finished a large and commodious bank-barn, after the style of Pennsylvania farmers. Knowing the comfort this will insure to him and his stock, even in this most mild and genial climate, and the opportunity he will thereby secure to save manure—we cannot but commend it. The basement, or rather lower story—for there is no portion of it beneath the level of the surface soil—was substantially built of the same free stone mentioned above, and looked really beautiful, while the barn itself is a good frame and was just being painted. In a few years there will be many such in that vicinity, or we over rate the force of example.

Orchards and Nurseries.—One can hardly imagine a country better adapted to fruit growing than the one under consideration. Peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, and the so-called small fruits—all do well here, and will until the insect foes shall become too numerous for the orchardist. This, we hope, may never be the case, and if these good people will but heed the

teachings of our State Entomologist, they can at least put off the evil day, or be properly equipped for the battle and come off victors.

Large nurseries are being established in many localities, by most reliable men, as we have reason to know; and in a very few years, fine, large orchards, of the choicest cultivated fruits, will be found on every farm. In our report of the fair in last number, we mentioned the fact that Mr. Lamb exhibited eleven correctly-named varieties of winter apples; and we doubt not others might have done as well, had they taken the pains to gather, select and bring them to the show.

Drouth is said to be a great drawback to this part of our State. We do not believe that it is any more subject to annual or periodical drouths than the vicinity of St. Louis, or Lexington, or any other portion of land West of the Mississippi. No one need be afraid of this bug bear.—Good cultivation will, in a great measure, overcome even drouth.

Minerals abound in this section. There are rich lead mines at Granby and at Minersville, and these can hardly be called fairly opened as yet—indeed, the extent of surface explored is as yet very small, and the mines are very shallow; and yet, the results attained are very satisfactory. Much more could be done with an increase of steady miners, and these in turn would furnish a home market for the agricultural products. By invitation from Col. Young, who is in charge of the mines at Minersville, and who also represents Jasper in our Legislature, we visited the mines under his supervision, and were much interested and thoroughly impressed with their riches. Coal is also found in various parts, and at no distant day will be much used for family fuel and manufacturing purposes—it is to some extent already. Brick clay is not very plenty, but is found in some places. Limestone abounds.

We feel our inability to do justice to that highly favored portion of our State in a short article like the present, but we have reached the limit of our space, and must desist for the present, only adding one word in favor of Jasper county, and that is in these words: She has saved all her records unimpaired through the war.

Some idea of the amount of business done at one of the embryo cities (Carthage) may be inferred from the fact that there are two banks, each of whose deposits and disbursements amounted to over one million of dollars for the year.

We intended to mention in our report of the fair of S.W. Missouri, held at Carthage, that we saw a very well-made pair of calf skin boots, the workmanship of Joseph P. Wolf, a soldier of the war of 1812, a hale old gentleman of 80 years of age; God bless him!

Sorghum is a good crop in South-west Missouri. The cane yields well and the quality is No. 1.

Wisely to deodorize is to save manure; the more offensive to the nostrils, the more useful to plants. Common earth is the best deodorizer, and only those who live in crowded cities have any use for chlorides, carbonates, and other chemicals.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

Things Curious, and Otherwise.

The wise heads of the "American Institute Farmers' Club" are in another muddle over deep and shallow plowing. A portion of the "learned," who, by their "talks," have farmed in every State and Territory in the United States, fully recommended shallow stirring of the soil; while the other branch of the family, wanted mother earth stirred up deep.

About six months ago they had their big spree on this plowing question, and the Club rather favored the shallow system.

A gentleman of Henry County, Mo., wrote to this Club to know whether to break prairie sod deep or shallow, for fall wheat. The immaculate philosopher of the *N. Y. Tribune* was present and he wades into the shallow fellows; and thinks the advice indulged in the past spring, has cost the country fifty million bushels of corn. Greeley has been down into Virginia and the Carolinas; and, where they have failure, he attributes it to the shallow plowing. Lawton feels that they have done a great wrong. Now, Fuller's time had come; "he had warned this Club" against this shallow culture, and thought its teaching had done more harm than the Club could do good in ten years. Oh, that we could see ourselves as others see us! This wholesale wrong—this labor of ten years lost! and this wickedness of the Club is a very small thing. The people look upon your wranglings very much in the light of a number of thick-headed boys at a country lyceum, each one intent on a display of his very limited abilities.—Be easy, gentlemen, there is no one hurt much; the people begin to think one-half of you are fools, and the others—well, not philosophers. You need not be afraid of that famine Greeley; the workers have tried some of the recommendations of your Club; and, after figuring up the age of man, as an average, conclude that each member of your Club is ten thousand years old, to have done the farming in so many thousand places—been M. D.s, miners, geologists, botanists, mineralogists, celebrated travelers, editors, lecturers, zoologists, nurserymen, painters, plasterers, sculptors, machinists, chemists, philanthropists, politicians, and a thousand other things. Old Longevity has a job on his hands with these fellows. A Dr. Trimble seems to see things as others do; he don't think the entire agricultural world read their reports—don't think they have such great destroying power.

Let farmers go to work and use common sense with their muscle, and if they want advice, get it of the papers of their own States, and their neighbors who have experienced something of what they teach.

Below we have something "otherwise," that is advertised extensively over the East: a certain "Illuminated" Weekly wishes to add to its subscription list, and tells us, "In order to give this beautiful paper the widest circulation in homes and families, and to interest the women of the land especially in it, we have arranged with the well-known horticulturist, A. S. Fuller, for a division among new subscribers, of recently imported and rare varieties of the celebrated

Japan lily, and other horticultural novelties, such as Messrs. Fuller & Earl are now introducing to the lovers of what is beautiful in the Floral world." And, after offering the Japan lilies and seed of *L. auratum* and the old *L. candidum*, with monthly Red Coral Honeysuckle, says: "This offer is one of exceeding liberality, as the articles named are—first, just what they are represented, Mr. Fuller's name being a guarantee for that [let those who doubt the guarantee address Purdy & Johnston, of Palmyra, N. Y.]; and, second, would cost not less than half the subscription price, of any responsible florist. But, as not one florist in fifty is in possession of this stock, the lovers of flowers will find this the best and surest medium for obtaining the latest and rarest varieties of the famed lily."

One of either of the lilies, or 100 seed of *L. auratum*, or a honeysuckle, as a premium! Now, this is all well enough in a business point of view, if somebody didn't lie most unmercifully. But, the idea of Fuller's "introducing" these "novelties," is where the laugh comes in.—These plants, "that not one florist in fifty is in possession of this stock," can be bought in this State at 25 cents apiece, and no florist, and but few nurserymen or amateurs in the United States, but what have had them for years. The 100 seed of *L. auratum* will be worthless to nine-tenths, as it is very difficult to grow, unless handled by experienced florists. Before introducing any of these fine novelties, Fuller ought to settle up the little matter with the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry controversy: Purdy & Johnston wish to "see you" again.

ANGUS.

CARE OF STOCK.

In this month the weather is usually very changeable, from dry to wet and from warm to cold. These changes, coming suddenly and sometimes severe, are as trying to the brute as to the human system, and should always be attended to with the proper appliances—shelter and additional food.

Horses and oxen, after having been at work all day, should not be turned out at night in freezing weather; but should be kept under shelter with a full allowance of food. This is not only humane, but economical—as an extra quantity of food would be required to supply the waste occasioned by the exposure to the wet or cold, over what would have been required to sustain the system under ordinary circumstances.

The same reasoning will apply with equal force to milch cows. We have often heard farmers' wives complain after freezing weather had set in, in autumn, that the cows had fallen off with their milk since the cold weather commenced. These cows have spent their nights in the pasture field, where their sleeping places were clearly marked in the morning with an edging of frost; the poor animals having received the frost inside of those markings, and a large portion of their food that should have went to fill the milk pail, was necessarily applied to make up a deficiency in the animal system occasioned by the waste produced by the cold. It would have been better economy to have kept

those cows under cover on half allowance, than to have exposed them in the open field on a cold or stormy night. It pays to give stock your best care and attention.

Sheep can bear dry, cold weather, better than almost any other animal, on account of their fleece; but cold rain storms are very injurious to them, and at such times they should always be sheltered.

Even the hog is very much injured by being exposed to cold rain storms; but he is so much of a philosopher that he will seek a shelter in time if there is any within his reach.

Calves and young cattle should be specially attended to, as their systems are tender, and one exposure to a cold rain storm may so check their growth as to require three months' feeding to restore them to what they were before the exposure.

One important consideration, applicable to every variety of farm stock is, that it should experience no trouble; that its condition should be made comfortable; that all its wants should be well supplied; that it should not be abused nor ill-treated; but that, by good treatment, it be made to feel that it is well cared for and protected by its owner or master. A stock owner, governed by these principles, is sure to be successful.—*Stock Journal*.

A Singular Cattle Disease.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* addresses the following communication to that journal:

There is a singular and wide-spread disease among cattle, prevailing in Monroe county, and perhaps other sections of western New York. It is rarely fatal as yet, but troublesome. It broke out suddenly, and at once nearly every farmer found some animals in his herd infected. It is not communicated from one animal to another—at least such are not its means of spreading, for it appears in herds that have been isolated from others the entire season. I said it has been rarely fatal, yet some animals have died with it. The first symptom is usually a scabby sore on the fore-leg, usually under the dew-claw. Perhaps there is a crack on the back side of the knee joint. Other sores show themselves on the fore-legs. Inflammation sets in; the leg swells; meantime blisters appear on the udder and teats, followed by lumps and raw sores.—The animal is inclined to lick the sores, and the poison is communicated to the lips and mouth, and they swell and become raw. If the disease runs its course, the legs swell to the body and the animal soon dies, evidently poisoned by the virus. All classes of cattle are liable to be attacked.

"Happily, few cases, as yet, have been fatal. The disease seems to yield readily to remedies. Sulphur and saltpetre are given internally, and hot tar applied to the lower sores on the legs, and camphor and alum ointment to the udder, &c. Various other remedies are used. Something healing and that will keep away the flies, seems to be best.

"We should very much like to know what this disease is, and all about it. Some attribute it to the flies, which have been terrible the latter part of this season, in conjunction with so much wet. But it prevails on hills as well as lowlands; and, unless we have some new species of fly, why should they be more venomous than before? We should like to have some light on the subject, and I wish you would, dear *Rural*, suggest to the modest young secretary of our State Agricultural Society, and his friend, the inquiring treasurer of the same (that would be sufficient of the officers, for one could do the writing

and the other pay the expenses,) that they appoint a committee up this way to investigate the disease. But, I'm afraid, as it originates in our own State, and not in Texas, they won't mind it."

If the animal is in high condition, make no change in its feed; if, on the contrary, it is in a low state of health, give nourishing food, such as sliced Swedish turnips and mangel wurzel, in equal proportions, twice daily, and give a large wine-glass full of cold drawn linseed oil in a drench, early in the morning, before the cow has been fed in the stall. Dress the cracks with creosote liniment twice, or even thrice, daily, and shelter the animal from all extremes of weather. In from five to fifteen days all symptoms of the disease will have disappeared. The cause of this disease is the bites of flies that have fed on putrid matter; and resting on the cattle in swarms, have bitten them so severely as to infect the blood. In 1864 the heat was excessive for some weeks at the end of summer and during the early part of autumn, in the south of Ireland, and the disease appeared in all the herds. The high-bred Short Horns suffered most. We know of scores of cases, none of which ended fatally. All sufferers were cured by the above course of treatment. In one instance, a pure-bred Short Horn cow, that was not treated for several days after the illness broke out, shed her hoofs and horns the following spring. She having licked the sores, her blood was impregnated with the animal poison, yet she recovered.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

ODDS AND ENDS—No. 18.

Well, Messrs. Eds. *RURAL WORLD*, since my proposition for a Farmers' Convention meets with no favorable response, neither from you nor any of your intelligent correspondents, I suppose I had better withdraw it. It may be that this would be a step in advance, not proper to be taken now. "Powerful as the Agricultural Press has become, it is not yet capable of inducing farmers to combine together for their own interests. The time is coming, however, when we shall know how much it ought to cost us to produce a bushel of wheat in an average season: and we shall refuse to sell, unless we get a fair price. People must eat, and it would seem that producers had the question of price in their own hands."

I make the above quotation from a popular agricultural writer of the day, being *apropos* to my subject. Why this lethargy and want of enterprise among brother farmers? Why should they be behind all other classes in efforts to protect their own interests? I fear, Messrs. Editors, that it is because they do not read and think enough. With all our improvements on the past, in the way of implements and machinery, and consequently increased production, are we not behind the times in this respect? In this age of the world how can you move a people who will not read? If they would read, they would think. Farmers may find out after a while that some additional statutory laws are necessary to prevent them from becoming and perpetually being the slaves and drudges of the rest of mankind. It may, then, be more difficult to obtain them. But, what use are laws unless the people sanction them? Why cumber our statute books with dead acts, that the people do not demand, and consequently will not sanction? We have too many such already. According to the theory and genius of our government, the

laws emanate from the people. When the people demand a law it must be passed; and their representatives had better be at home earning an honest living, than placing formal enactments on the statute books, that the people do not demand, however good and right they may be in themselves. Hence the importance, in a government like ours, that the people be educated—that they read and think for themselves. But, my own humble opinion is, that we do not so much need additional legislation to promote our interests, as to prevent legislation antagonistic to our interests. Let us sleep on a while longer, and we shall wake up only to find that we are powerless; that we shall not only be taxed out of our farms, but out of our boots.—Doubtless some one will think I am bordering on fanaticism on this subject. To such I would say, that years ago, I thought I foregaw, and and spake and wrote of what would probably take place in a very few years: all of which, and more too, has come to pass. Not only are State legislatures now bribed or domineered, but the National Congress is likely to succumb to the influence of railroad corporations and other monopolists. I now see that the time is not distant in the future, if it is not already at hand, when these soul-less, wealthy corporations, can effectually put their veto upon any man who dares openly to oppose their schemes. When these wealthy corporations can dictate, or make our laws, farmers will find, to their cost, that they have slept too long. "If any man hath ears to hear, let him hear." TRY.

November 8th, 1869.

ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.

COL. COLMAN: In a late number of the *Rural World*, Mr. Thomas says: "Parties intending to sow it [Alsike clover] should be sure to get the large variety, as I am told there is a small kind inferior to the large kind."

I have had some experience in buying Alsike clover seed, having bought it of seven different parties, Mr. Thomas among the number: with two exceptions the seed did not differ from that procured of Mr. Thomas. The two exceptions proved to be white clover seed. Last winter Mr. Thomas made the same insinuation (it can hardly be called an assertion) that there are two varieties, and, from the fact that I had then received a letter from a correspondent in New York, stating that he had the small kind, I, at that time, supposed his position correct. I afterwards learned from the correspondent that his small kind of seed was purchased of a dealer in New York, from whom I had obtained seed that proved to be the so called large kind, quite as large as that purchased of Mr. Thomas. I have taken considerable pains during the past summer to obtain information upon this subject; have corresponded with several different parties, among them, some to whom I had been referred by Mr. Thomas as having the small kind—and have so far failed to obtain any definite information in proof of his position. If Mr. Thomas has any such information I should be glad to have him make it public. Please give us the facts Mr. Thomas; something besides mere insinuation—guess-work. If you know there are two kinds, please tell us how

you know—give us the names and post-office addresses of those who have the small variety, and tell us where they procured the seed. As the matter now stands, it is at most but a bare assertion: one which, unless it can be substantiated, is calculated to deceive and mislead.

Parma, Mich.

J. H. TOWNLEY.

OUR TARIFF.

The present high protective tariff is working untold hardships upon the industry of the whole country. All portions of the country are suffering from its paralyzing effects. But, upon no section does it bear so oppressively as upon the West. A discriminating tariff for revenue purposes is well enough. A certain amount must be raised, also, by duty on imports, to assist in the payment of the public debt. But, when these two purposes are subserved, tariffs should cease. The moment it transcends these objects; the moment that it is imposed to protect a certain class or interest—that moment it imposes a burden upon all for the benefit of a few. All are taxed that a few may prosper. The toiling millions of this country—the consuming classes—are taxed for the benefit of a few hundred manufacturers. All who use their commodities must pay a high tribute to them, and get no adequate return whatever therefor. The Eastern manufacturers have formed rings and gone to Washington and worked upon Congress, and had tariffs put upon articles they manufacture, of from fifty to three hundred per cent., so as to positively exclude from our markets every thing that could possibly be made here. By this means they have been enabled to monopolize the trade in their goods; ask exorbitant prices—and all of us who use their goods are compelled to accede to their demands. On account of the tariff we cannot buy elsewhere.—We must all be taxed that they may grow rich. We are not thus taxed for the benefit of the Government—for Government gets not one cent of this—the monopolists get it. Government gets no duty, for the duty is so high no goods can come here and pay the duty, and sell within gun shot of what they ought to be sold for.—Should Government tax one class of our people to make another class rich? Should it bring into life a set of leeches, who are sucking out the life blood of our toiling millions? Should it make us pay double for nearly everything we use and wear, that a few may grow fat and loll in luxury? And yet, this is precisely what our tariff is doing. It is putting a mill-stone upon the necks of our people.

Our crops, for the past few years have been good, and have brought good prices; money has been plenty, and the people have not complained—but the present unjust and oppressive tariff has produced at least what we knew it must: low prices for farm produce. Money has become scarce, and yet the cost of every manufactured article is enormously high—and now people are beginning to complain at the turn things are taking. They can't pay their taxes exacted in so many different ways and forms. They can't pay both the Government and these wealthy monopolists. They are unable to do it, and they will demand, in a voice of thunder, that they shall be liberated from this

thralldom; that they shall no longer pay tribute to these wealthy manufacturers and monopolists! If we can get commodities elsewhere, at half the price or less, that we are now paying for them—as we can—let us have them. We will take their goods and they will take our wheat, flour, corn and pork. We will have an exchange of commodities—and we must have, to prosper. Farm produce would double in price, if the protective features of our tariff could at once be removed. Why, our ships are rotting at our sea-board wharves! They no longer carry abroad the produce of our farms and bring back the commodities of foreign lands. Notwithstanding our great increase in population, not one vessel is now used in trafficking with foreign ports, where twenty were used in 1860, when a revenue tariff alone existed. And yet we ought to use double and treble the number; and would, but for the tariff, which has shorn the Samson of our commerce of his locks, and left him powerless indeed.

We propose to discuss this question thoroughly, for we know the present tariff is striking at the very heart of our prosperity. It is sapping the vitals of the farmers of the Western States, and of all the States. It is a hardship, an exaction, a robbery and tyranny, upon all alike, when demanded of the mass for the support of a few! We shall not discuss this matter in a party spirit. It is a question which affects all classes, and all parties, alike. It is an incubus imposed upon the necks of us all, and we must abate no efforts until it is removed. We ask of our readers a candid consideration of the question.

A Warm Bed for Pigs.

We very well remember a saying of an old gentleman, an excellent farmer, that if you would make a hog profitable, you should not let him ever see a winter; and we think we have satisfied ourselves that spring pigs, well kept and nursed, are far less expensive, and yield more in return for their keep than those which are fifteen or eighteen months old. But one thing is quite certain: if we prefer our store hogs to come in the fall, we ought to be careful to keep them, through our long, cold winters, both warm and dry.

Every observant farmer knows that if his cattle are not sheltered from the cold weather and storms, they will require much more food to keep them in tolerable order, than if they are kept warm and comfortable. Just as it is with pigs, if they are suffered to run over your premises in the snow and sleet, with their legs and snout as red as the gill of your gobbler, without a warm and dry bed of clean straw to resort to when they choose, they will not only, in all probability, come out with mange in the spring, but every grunt they give will convince you that all the food they have devoured has been thrown away; for shoats that have a cold, damp, comfortless bed, will get mangy, and many pigs cannot grow.

Let any one who has a mind to try the experiment, take two pigs of the same litter, suffering the one to run as above, and let the other be well housed and well fed, and it will be found that the superior growth of the latter will pay for the care bestowed upon him, with good interest.—Hogs that are confined, and cannot get to the earth, will frequently be benefitted by having a little charcoal, soft brickbats, or soft rotten wood thrown into them; and a trifling quantity of brimstone mixed in their food occasionally, is an excellent thing.

The hog has the reputation of being a dirty fellow, but we should remember that he likes to be dirty in his own way, and for his own pleasure; he neither prefers to live cold nor in filth; still less does he choose to be half fed. Dr. Franklin's man said the hog was the only gentleman in England, because he alone was exonerated from labor. If this be so, surely he ought to be well fed and well housed in America. We entirely believe that the same amount of food that will barely carry a pig through the winter with bad management, will, with good, prudent treatment, keep him growing, and in the spring you have something to build upon that will by-and-by make you a solid porker who will do credit to your sty.—*Ruralist*.

The Poultry Yard.

Care of Poultry in Winter.

Very few persons pay necessary attention to poultry in winter, although at this season they require constant care. A poultry house, to be quite warm, should be constructed with double walls and roof like an ice-house, and should have as much glass as possible to admit light and sunshine.

Boards about four inches wide are better adapted for roosts than round poles, as the fowls sitting on them can cover their feet with their feathers and protect them from frost. Old hens are not worth feeding; they should be got rid of and young, vigorous ones substituted. When more than three years old, hens are not usually worth keeping.

Abundant food should be given in winter, as without it very few eggs will be obtained. Every poultry house should be furnished with boxes for the hens to lay in, so arranged that they cannot roost over them. Food and water should be given with regularity, and a supply of lime, gravel, crushed bones and charcoal should be always available.—*Farmer's House Journal*.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

POULTRY SHOW.

The North-western Poultry Association are holding their third annual show in Chicago, Ills. It has never been our fortune to see anything like it for beauty and magnitude. There are three hundred and fifty cages, filling up Old Bryan Hall to such an extent that one can hardly get around the cages. On the street as you pass, all through the building, but especially in the room, the crowing is heard without interruption from the shrill treble of the Bantam to the deep bass of the Brahma and Cochins.

The more recent French importations of Creve Coeur, Houdan and La Fleche, are out in full force, and for variety and beauty of plumage and general contour, stand very high.

Our old favorites the buff Cochins are well represented, and so are also the Dominique—one of the best varieties, if they must shirk for themselves. Light and dark Brahmas are in full competition, and hold their own well in the public opinion.

Ducks and doves of fancy kinds are out in full force. Turkeys, not many. We notice only one pair of Bremen geese. Taken as a whole, the show is excellent, and had we time we should notice it more in full.

Chicago, Nov. 12.

C. W. M.

The Apiary.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

"BEE KILLERS."

A few remarks in reply to Ell See Weight's article on "Bee Sacrificers," in a late issue of the *Rural World*. I think there are two sides to that question, though he proposes to dispose of it by bluntly asserting that, "to say the least, it is very cruel; there ought to be a society formed in the West for the prevention of cruelty to this useful insect. It is perfectly ridiculous; they are afraid of their bees, or they would not kill them. All the conscience they had could be put in a mosquito's eye," and several more uncalled-for and unfounded insinuations.

Some few persons may keep bees for pleasure, but by far the most keep them for profit; and

will and should keep and dispose of them in the most profitable way they know of; of course avoiding all unnecessary torture, the same as they would with any other stock. But, in what respect is it more "cruel" to kill bees than cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, and the like? or, what more cruel for man to kill worker bees, than for the workers to kill off the drones, or drive them out to freeze and die of starvation?

Not all men can, nor will, be scientific apiculturists; yet many, pretty good farmers, with no bee information, and little care and cost—have hundreds of colonies of bees accumulate on their hands. One wishes to sell one hundred colonies in old fashioned box-hives; by considerable effort and loss of time he may sell them off at \$5 a colony, part in cash and part on doubtful credit, and no little task at that. He might realize \$500, but not more.

Now, this fall, in this part of the country, they would average fifty pounds of honey to the hive, ready sale at 20 cents per pound; this would bring \$1,000, and hives left, worth \$1 each. There would be no loss of time in selling honey.

Now, who is it that raises any sort of stock to kill or sell that has a "conscience" big enough to thus "sacrifice" \$600 and loss of time? Brother Ell See Weight how would your "conscience" act in such a case?

But, more yet: I claim to be a scientific apiarian (no egotism intended), and have a very beautiful little apiary of fifty colonies of Italian and common bees. They are all in good, new, and well-painted movable comb hives, that cost \$5 each. They are all in first rate condition, and would average over fifty pounds of nice, clean honey, to the hive, worth 25 cents a pound (I have this year cleared \$25 on some of my best colonies). I wish to dispose of them, of course in the most profitable way. Now, I can kill the bees, and sell the honey for more, than I could get for the bees, hives, honey, comb and all. Now, Brother Weight, will you buy my honey and hives at their actual worth and take the bees, Italians and all, to boot, and spare my "conscience"? How are you conscience?

Chillicothe, Mo., Nov. 1st. J. W. GREENE.

Horse Department.

HORSE SHOEING.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: The horse is one of the noblest animals given by God to man, though by many used and abused worse than a slave, and by some esteemed and appreciated as they should be. A vast amount of mental labor has been bestowed in trying to invent some mode of shoeing the noble animal less barbarous than the almost universal mode of nailing the shoe on, as the rim or insensible part of the hoof is not to exceed three eighths of an inch thick, except at the toe, sometimes less near the back part, and requires more skill and practice than is common among blacksmiths, to shoe a horse without injury. The outside of the hoof is so much harder than the inner part, that as much of it as is pressed to one side by the nail, is so much pressure upon the quick of the foot; and, if the nail is not driven just right, it goes directly into the quick, and the effect is immediately perceptible: and, in many cases, the smith pares down the hoof at the heel, and cuts away the braces and frog of the foot so as to create a strain upon the coffin joint and prevent the oil passing to the sole of the foot, leaving the sole of the foot dry and feverish, and in many instances causes the horse to become stiff and stumbling. The hoof should be pared down most in front, so that the horse will stand exactly natural, and the braces and frog

should have all the loose, dry material scraped off, instead of cutting them away.

I hope the time is not far distant when the nailed shoe will be superseded by a far better shoe, and a better and more scientific mode of putting it on. Out of the many attempts to improve the old mode, but one has come to my knowledge that I consider a real improvement, and that, I think, is very near if not quite perfect. It is Behel, Buell & Perrine's Patent Improved Horse Shoe, and is made of malleable iron. It is a complete shield to the foot, and stands the horse on the rim of the hoof, as nature designed he should stand; and the shoe is so constructed that, when on the foot, it is a brace inside and outside, backward and forward, at the same time. It is attached by the braces and clips, to the insensible portion of the hoof, on the principle of a vice, without compressing the foot, and holds as solid and firmly as any other way a shoe can be put on; and the expense is less than shoeing with nails. I think too much cannot be said in its favor. I would say one thing more in regard to it: a set of shoes can be taken off in five or ten minutes, and put on again in the same length of time, perfectly solid. T. D. BOARDMAN.

REMARKS—We have tried these shoes on one of our horses, and have been highly pleased with them. We shall have more to say on the subject.

Hints on Horse Flesh.

As five years are required for the completion of the bony structure of the horse, it is important that he be carefully used until that age. If he is early overworked, the ligaments which unite his one hundred and thirty bones are prevented from becoming sufficiently fixed to the frame, and he is dwarfed, and wears out and dies long before reaching the full twenty-five years which should be the average duration of his life and vigor. The muscles of a fine horse ought to be thick and very long; thickness insures strength, and length an extended sweep of limb.

Properly constructed harness, is as essential to the comfort of a horse as easy clothes are necessary to the comfort of a man. If harness is not well fitted to the form, the veins are compressed, circulation is retarded and disease ensues. When in motion, the horse regulates his center of gravity by using his head and neck. The check-rein is therefore inhuman and injurious.

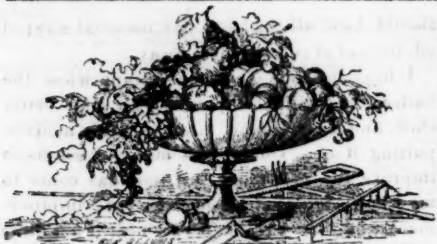
If a horse is compelled to run when his head is held in a vertical position, the gravity is thrown too far back, and he advances with difficulty. The ears may be called indices of a horse's mind. Intelligent animals prick up their ears back. A blind horse directs one ear forward and one backward, and in a deaf horse the ears are without expression.

The ears of the best horses are short and wide apart; the eyes are well open, and the forehead is broad. A broad forehead indicates a good brain. The Arab says: "The horse must have the flat forehead and the courage of a bull." The horse breathes by his nose and not by his mouth; hence the nostrils should be large, so the fresh air may be taken in freely. Dealers enlarge the nostrils of their horses by artificial means. The mouth of a young horse is round; in age it becomes narrow and elongate.

The Arab says, speaking of his horse:

"The first seven years are for my younger brother, the next seven for myself, and the last for my enemy."

A horse has only one jugular vein; a man has only three. The withers can never be too high. The higher they are, the easier the animal travels. The loins should be short, the chest square, and the shoulders well developed. The veterinary surgeon who said, "No foot, no horse," was perfectly correct. The hoof is a curious and complicated mechanism—an elastic box, which expands and contracts as the horse raises or puts down the foot. Shoeing should be done with care and skill, or the natural form of the hoof is destroyed. Above all, so noble an animal should be treated with the greatest kindness, and no pains should be spared to make his bonds as easy to wear as may be.—[Dr. Lemercier.]



HORTICULTURAL.

Don't We Often Miss It?

Miss what? The grand teachings of nature, offered through suffering or failure.

It is so. Many instances of the kind present themselves to our minds; and the recent loss of apples is the point to which we desire to call attention, to see if any valuable hint from the past can carry an item of credit to the future.

The principle of "natural selection" is one of the most clear and simple we find in the whole economy of nature; and all true progress and final success must depend upon the care and perfection with which we can imitate this course, or follow out the principles indicated by the practice of "artificial selection."

Some of the principal points by which we are to judge of the value of any variety of fruit are, the *health and hardiness* of the tree. Without these, we have no foundation on which to work. Having obtained these, we are prepared to examine minor, though important points.

The late sudden freeze took many of our orchardists by surprise, and the result has been the loss of thousands of bushels of fine fruit—a loss not only deeply felt by the growers, but by the consumers also.

It is of some importance to discover if all localities and varieties have suffered alike. We find that over a very wide range of country, there has been but very little difference in the results. We notice, however, a fact of some value, namely: of all the many varieties we have seen that were exposed to the frost on the tree, the Orley has been by far the least affected.

There are some points of much interest into which we should inquire.

Is it the quality of the flesh of the apple, or some circumstance connected with its growth and development?

We incline to the opinion that it is something inhering in the fruit, because we have had the fruit grown both on the hills and in the bottom entirely free from the effects of the frost, or but slightly affected by it.

It is an important matter to obtain late blooming varieties, so as to avoid late spring frosts, but no less important to have varieties to withstand early fall frosts.

It is true that fruit, as a rule, should have been all gathered—but that is not always possible. A great help in such a case is, to shake the fruit to the ground; but, if any varieties resist the action of the frost, it is valuable to know it.

VINEGAR.—Take a common whiskey barrel and fill it with rain water. To every ten gallons of water, put one gallon of molasses. Roil one gallon of corn until soft, and add to the above.

Also add one-half gallon of good hop yeast.—Leave the barrel unstopped until fermentation ceases, then cork tightly. In summer, the vinegar will make in about eight weeks; in winter it will take longer, according to the temperature of the weather. My wife has been using this receipt for many years, and an abundance of good vinegar is as much a matter of course in our house as the water we drink. N. B. Any kind of barrel or cask will answer as well as a whiskey barrel.—*Southern Cultivator.*

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

What Soil to Top-Dress.

There is much soil of a sandy or somewhat leachy nature. This soil may be worked to a great advantage. This advantage lies in top-dressing with manure, and is specially applicable to fruit trees.

It is a fine operation; gives a good look to the soil, and a better to the vegetation grown. It darkens the ground, thus favoring the rays of the sun. It takes in moisture, and it takes in warmth and air.

It is readily applied. But it should be worked in (when not a mulch) thoroughly—thoroughly mixed with the soil—incorporated so as to be one with it—soil itself—the homogeneous thing that grows the fruit.

Thus (thoroughly incorporated) it will have its effect more immediate and more extensive on the undecomposed parts of the soil; but will find its way readily to the roots of the trees, and be taken up greedily, air and warmth accompanying and inspiring.

These soils that breathe are the soils for your surface application. They will take in, and use, what is given them, with a more full and immediate benefit.

Small and frequent applications are perhaps advisable. So have we had most excellent success. It stirs the ground frequently; works the manure more intimately with the soil, and gives fresh feedings, and enough to be taken up and none to waste—none from excess to pass by the roots, and thus become lost. Frequent feeding is like frequent watering (by rains). It keeps up the vigor, the freshness. But stop when the fall comes; do not grow green shoots on the verge of the winter. You will only lose the growth and have an unsightly thing to look at. Stop in time, and let there be maturity.

Thus we have the soil, or rather the growth of our trees, at our disposal, by applying or withholding, as we must have the soil, that we have indicated. On a strong, close, attractive soil, with much clay and considerable lime, and a good proportion of humus—all these efforts are of little avail. They are of some use, but not much, especially if the soil is deep as well as compact and rich. The surface will hold the manure, and the roots will go downward.—There will be little or no union. There will be growth—not so great, perhaps, as in the other case; but steady, uniform, beginning late, and holding out late. This, perhaps, is an advantage over the other. It is steady—and that can scarcely be reached by the other. Uniform growth is the successful growth, especially if, also, a vigorous—in the case of wood, but less with fruit.

Much, therefore, is depending upon the selec-

tion of our ground. The treatment is only adjunctive—can only be made an aid. The main thing is, the general soil; and it requires test to determine this exactly, as vegetation often is very capricious. F. G.

FROM JACKSON, TENN.

MR. EDITOR: In a recent number of your paper, an article appeared addressed as from this place, under the caption of, "A Rambler in the Cotton States." Save some little inaccuracies, such as a traveler is liable to, from imperfect information, the representations are correct; and my object in writing at the present time is, to call the attention of such of your readers as may be seeking a location for fruit raising, to the advantages presented here. The soil is adapted to almost every variety of marketable fruit. The peach, pear, apple, strawberry and raspberry, all grow to perfection, although, of the former, but little budded fruit has been introduced. The grape has not yet been tested on any considerable scale, though careful observation leads me to believe that some localities are well adapted for vineyards. The land in the county is considerably broken, and for the most part is heavily timbered. The greatest difficulty in the way of cultivation being, the tendency to wash. The slovenly, shallow cultivation, of times past, has left its mark on many a hill-side, many of them in the shape of deep gullies and corresponding ridges. Deep plowing and manuring, with the cultivation and plowing under of suitable green crops, will, however, restore the fertility of any land in the county. There are, as yet, but two farms (or, as they are called here, plantations,) where the strawberry has been cultivated for market; but the results, thus far, plainly indicate a complete success in the growth of unusually fine berries, and an accessibility to the Chicago and St. Louis markets. As yet, the productions are not in sufficient quantity to warrant any special accommodation from the railroad Company; and, notwithstanding this disadvantage, it has been found to pay.

There is a ridge running through the Southern part of the county, forming the divide between the two branches of the Forked Deer River, which seems specially adapted to the peach. The crop is uniformly certain one year with another; and, with proper management, these lands could be made very profitable. There is no part of the county where the peach does not thrive usually well; but the district spoken of is exceptionally good.

For raising early vegetables and melons, for Northern markets, no better location could be found, and immigrants from other States having experience in this branch of business, would be heartily welcomed by the people here.

The severe frosts have cut short the cotton crop considerably from what was anticipated, but it is bringing very good prices, and the times are becoming very good. C. W. G.

The past ought not to be put in too great prominence over the present, for the present is absolutely necessary, while the past is not.

Now is the time to form clubs for 1870.

Farmers and Fruit Growers' Association.

The sixth regular monthly meeting of this body was held at the Court House, Belleville, on Saturday, Nov. 6th, 1869. Col. Adolph Engelman in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Mr. E. W. West, Corresponding Secretary, read correspondence with Mr. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington.

On motion of August Chenot, the election of officers for the ensuing year was next held.

It was moved that the Committee on Rules and Regulations report at the next meeting.

On motion, the question of "fencing" was taken up for discussion. Mr. Terrell remarked that we ought to have a swine law—that the stock law would come by degrees. He said that we ought to consider the subject of hedge fencing; that the Osage orange made good fences in the course of four or five years; that we could not, as in England, do without fences, as our land was too loose and required trampling and pasturing, and must have fences to keep stock in, instead of allowing them to run at large.

Mr. Lienesch remarked that he saw some very fine hedges in Germany; they use the White Thorn for a hedge and shear it off twice a year. Thought the time had come when stock ought to be kept up.

Col. Engelman remarked that the advantage they have over us in Europe is, that they keep up stock; said the only plant we have to make a hedge successfully with is the Osage orange, and that with good cultivation and care we can have a hedge in six or seven years that will turn anything.

Mr. Joseph E. Miller remarked that we ought to have a swine law; that in California and Ohio they fence up against stock by means of a fence made of posts and two planks, which is a sufficient safeguard against the intrusion of stock.

Mr. Exter remarked that the owners of land ought to be compelled to keep weeds down in the roads. Said he was in favor of keeping up stock. He had made a calculation as to the cost of the different modes of fencing, and found that the Osage orange was the cheapest and most durable. He gave the cost of 100 rods of Osage orange fencing, planting and cultivating same for three years, which is \$23. The cost of fencing with rails, 100 rods, is \$58; with post and plank, \$220; thus showing the cheapness of the Osage orange. He said he had an Osage orange three years old that would turn stock.

Mr. Phillip Scott said he was in favor of keeping up stock; that it was more profitable to the owner to keep up his stock than to allow it to run at large.

Mr. Helms remarked that he was in favor of a stock law that would compel owners to keep up all their stock. He was opposed to a hog law, because, he said, swine could feed in the timber on acorns, and do less damage than any other stock.

August Chenot said he was opposed to hedge fences, for the reason that they obstructed the view of a traveler while passing along the road. Said it was always interesting to farmers to look into fields and see how they were cultivated, but where hedge fences were used this could not well be done.

On motion of Mr. P. Scott, the subject of "fencing" was laid over for further discussion.

Mr. Helms remarked that in his neighborhood they had a disease resembling hog cholera; said he had lost 35 head of hogs by the disease, and knew no remedy. The disease commenced by swelling of the nose from top to bottom.

The President remarked that he thought saltpetre and milk would be a preventive and remedy.

Mr. Terrell said he lost ten head of hogs and could not account for the disease.

The articles on exhibition comprised potatoes of excellent varieties; apples of acknowledged excellence, &c.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at the same place on the first Saturday of December, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Kansas State Horticultural Society.

At a called meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Horticultural Society, Lawrence, Oct. 21st, 1869, the following series of exercises were declared as a programme for the next "annual meeting of the society, to be held at Ottawa, Franklin county, on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of December," proximo:

- 1st. Reading of call of meeting.
- 2d. Welcoming Address.
- 3d. President's Annual Address.
- 4th. Reading minutes of last annual meeting.
- 5th. Report of officers.
- 6th. Election of officers for ensuing year.
- 7th. Report of Standing Committees.

STANDING COMMITTEES:

On Orchard Sites—G. C. Brackett, Lawrence; W. C. Barnes, Vinland, and W. W. Randolph, Douglas county. Discussion.

On Vineyard Sites—J. Labarrier, Baldwin City; F. Goddard and J. Rivard, Leavenworth. Discussion.

On Nomenclature of Fruit—J. Stayman and Dr. Howsley, Leavenworth; J. C. Baird, Easton; C. J. Jones, Troy; G. C. Brackett, Lawrence, and S. T. Kelsey, Ottawa. Discussion.

On Atmospheric Influences upon Fruit—Dr. Howsley, Leavenworth; C. B. Lines, Wabunsee, and A. H. Griesa, Douglas county. Discussion.

Ad Interim Committee—Geo. T. Anthony, John A. Halderman, J. Stayman, Ed. Russell, D. C. Hawthorne, C. H. Cushing, all of Leavenworth; C. B. Lines, Wabunsee; G. C. Brackett, Lawrence; S. T. Kelsey, Ottawa, and J. P. Brown, Baldwin City. Discussion.

8th. Revision of recommended lists of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries and Small Fruits.

QUERY.—Shall we have a State Horticultural Exhibition in 1870?

Adjourned sine die.

WM. TANNER, Pres. G. C. BRACKETT, Sec'y.

Arrival of Fruit from California.

One feature of the opening of overland railway communication with California, is the introduction to our market of various kinds of fruit grown on the Pacific slope. The first cargo, consisting of pears, was brought here the first week in August. A similar kind of freight arrived about the middle of the month, but on Monday 30th, an immense consignment, made up chiefly of grapes, to a house in Dey Street, came in by the Hudson River Railroad. There were eight hundred and twenty-five cases altogether, forty-seven of which were filled with an excellent specimen of Bartlett pears, twenty-five of Seckel, and four of Flemish Beauty pears, a brilliant tinted style of fruit. There was one case extra fine plums, as large as pears, a good deal like those grown in Southern Germany, but of much superior flavor. All the rest, numbering seven hundred and thirty-eight cases, were filled—it might be truly said packed—with the following kinds of grapes: Paulin Rouge, Black Hamburg Muscat, Black Prince, Frankendale California, Black Malaga, Blue Martel, Mission, Rose of Peru, and Black Malvasia. These were shipped from Sacramento City, California, in a refrigerator car, without charge, and in seven days to this city; cost of freight, six dollars per hundred pounds. A box of fine Muscat grapes addressed to Robert Bonner was among the freight, and also a few other cases as presents for private individuals in Baltimore and Washington. With the exception of a few boxes of Muscat, all the other grapes shipped across the continent have undergone so much damage as not to be worth the cost of freight.

Mr. Pleasants, of Sacramento City, accompanied the grape cargo to observe the results upon it of a seven days' continuous railroad journey, and he has come to the conclusion that the grapes received more injury from Chicago to New York than in all the rest of the trip across the continent. The rough motion of the car was perceptibly noticed on the roads from Chicago here. A great portion of the grapes were packed in rude, unplanned and heavy boxes, wholly unfit, it would appear even to the uninitiated eye, for such delicate fruit as the full ripe grape of California. The consignee of the fruit thinks the only remedy is to put the grapes up in small packages of six pounds or so, covered with a thin cloth on top, and allow plenty of ventilation for the freight car. A good many fruit dealers examined the California product with much interest. The grapes are all of a fine, full flavor, but sadly shaken by their overland voyage. In consequence of the condition they were in, they were sold at any price the consignees could get.

Biennial Meeting of the American Pomological Society.

The morning of the second day of the session of the Society opened with a large attendance of members. The work of the day began with

A DISCUSSION ON APPLES.

Members were requested by President Wilder to call the name of any apple about which they desired information.

Fall Orange.—Mr. Gaywood (New York). The culture seems to be confined to New Jersey.

Secretary Elliott.—It is on the Society's Catalogue, starred for New York and Vermont.

Dr. Sylvester (N. Y.).—Next to the Baldwin it is as prolific a bearer as we have in Western New York.

Blodgett (Pa.).—Cultivated it in Chautauque Co., N. Y., and can confirm all that Dr. Sylvester says of it.

Dr. Sylvester.—It is known as "Long Island" among many fruit buyers.

Edwards' Early.—Dr. Gillingham (Va.).—A valuable apple in Virginia, not described in the books. It is early, medium size, striped, sub-acid, firm flesh, excellent. Tree a good grower, bears well; has never seen it in other than my own catalogue. Ripens first of July with us—same time with the Early Harvest.

It is the best early apple we have.

Pilot.—Davis (Va.).—Originated in our State. A winter apple, striped, round, large, bears well. Is first-class. Originated in Nelson Co., Va.

Allen (Va.).—One of the best winter apples we have. Westbrook, or Speckled.—Blodgett (Pa.).—Has had in bearing thirty-five years. It is a large fall and winter apple. Has grown in Chautauque Co., N. Y.

Secretary Elliott.—It has already been described by the Committee on Native Fruits.

Early Congress.—Adams (Maine).—Resembles Gravenstein. It is early, ripening from 25th of July to 1st of September. It is earlier than the Gravenstein and more prolific.

McAfee's Nonsuch, Striped Pearmain, Missouri Keeper, Hubbardston Nonsuch.—Scott (Pa.) asked about the apple variously known by these names.

Kelsey (Kansas).—It is a very valuable apple in Kansas, Missouri and Tennessee.

Dr. Warder (Ohio).—Does any one know of any objection to the tree or fruit?

Kelsey.—It grows rapidly, and some trees have been blighted when other varieties have not. I know of no other objection to it.

Dr. Howsley (Kansas).—I know of no objection to it.

Dr. Warder.—In Kentucky it is complained of it, that when the tree is apparently in perfect health, the wood cracks near the root and the tree dies. Have heard considerable complaint of this character. It has proved satisfactory in my own orchard, and in Virginia. The apples sent here as Missouri Keeper are the Large Striped Pearmain.

Stark.—Dr. Warder (Ohio).—The Fruit Committee at the New York session in February, pronounced the Stark and Pennock identical. This is a great mistake, as any one who knows the two apples is aware.

Bryant (Illinois).—I think I can solve this problem. The apple exhibited in the Committee as Pennock was sent by Mr. Gaston, who is an adventurer seeking to raise the wind. The Pennock has been discarded in Illinois. He probably sent the Committee the Pennock under the name of Stark, and the Committee was right so far as they judged by the specimens before them. But no man who has ever seen a true Stark would call it a Pennock.

Downing (N. Y.).—The fruit exhibited as Stark was undoubtedly the Pennock.

Hyde (Mass.).—The Stark, as shown in the hall below to-day is not the Pennock; but it is not the Stark which was shown us at New York.

Hovey (Mass.).—I am delighted to hear the explanation made by Mr. Bryant. I believe the apple exhibited at New York as Stark to have been the Pennock; but that exhibited here as Stark is not Pennock.

Maiden's Blush and Bachelor's Blush.—Scott (Pa.)—Asks if the Bachelor's Blush exhibited here is distinct from the Maiden's Blush.

Dr. Warder (Ohio).—The apple presented at the Rochester meeting of the Society, by Mr. Parry, of New Jersey, as Bachelor's Blush, and which is exhibited here, is distinct from the Maiden's Blush.

Southern King.—Dr. Warder received it from Bowling Green, Ky. It came from North Carolina the close of the past century. It is a beautifully striped apple.

Dr. Howsley (Kansas).—In our State it is nearly red. An early and valuable summer apple.

Berekmans (Ga.).—With us it is an old variety. It is identical with the Buckingham.

Missouri Pippin.—Kelsey (Kansas).—This bids fair to be one of the best market apples in Missouri and Kansas. It is very productive. It is known in localities as the "Missouri Keeper," "Park's Keeper." It looks like the Ben Davis; is much the same in form, and keeps till March. It is fair quality, rather better

than Ben Davis. It is the most profitable market apple we have aside from the Striped Pearmain.

Grimes' Golden Pippin.—Hooker (N. Y.) asks for experience with this apple.

Wood (Ohio).—I have known it twenty years. It is a good bearer; never fails to bear; medium, even size. The specimens on exhibition here are from one of the oldest trees of this variety in our country. Its quality is first-class.

Hyde (Mass.).—Of excellent quality, but seems to be too small.

Wood.—It is of medium though very uniform size.

Dr. Warder.—It has no occasion to blush on account of its size, and its quality compensates for any lack of size.

Parry White.—Andrews [N. J.]—Season apple from the first to the middle of August. One of the best apples. Bears early and every year. I presume it has some other name. Is profitable. It is sub-acid.

Grey (N. Y.).—It is a superior apple; good bearer; sub acid; second quality; bears heavily, and sells well in market; markets in August to September.

Scott (Pa.).—Mr. Parry regards it a seedling.

Siberian Apples.—Dr. Warder called attention to the interest developing in this class of fruit, to their importance to the North-west, and to the new fruits of this class recently brought to notice. They are a very important class of fruits for the country north of latitude 41°. He urges attention to their further improvement, with a view to supplying a want in the more northern sections of the country.

Winter Queen.—Dr. Howsley wants the question of name settled with regard to this fruit, which is known as Fall Queen and Buckingham. He thinks its name should be Queen.

Bockmans [Ga.].—It is the Buckingham. It varies in character. It is striped and not striped, as grown on the same tree.

Dr. Warder.—The nomenclature of this apple was settled by the Society when it last met in Philadelphia.

Orange.—Quinn [N. J.]—This apple is cultivated in New Jersey. It is a vigorous grower and productive tree. Season from September 15 to November. A large, flattish apple.

Downing [N. Y.].—In answer to a question, said it is distinct from the Lowell.

Orange Sweet.—Gillingham [Va.].—A medium to large fruit, firm, golden, sweet. Is it the same as the Orange just referred to?

Several members pronounced it distinct.

Newtown Pippin.—Dr. Howsley [Kansas].—Is there more than one variety of this apple? There seems to be. Where was the original tree?

Wagner.—Maxwell [N. Y.] asks for information concerning this fruit.

Weir [Ill.].—It does well in Illinois. It is profitable and valuable.

Miller.—We can make more money from it than from any other tree we have.

Weir.—It is irregular in its growth, and should be planted close and trained low.

Edgerton [Iowa].—Does it succeed when root-grafted?

Weir.—Yes.

Bryant [Ill.].—It does not succeed root-grafted with me. It should be stock-grafted.

Kelsey [Kansas].—It is a profitable apple to plant in rows between the rows of other varieties. Say, plant an orchard of other varieties thirty feet apart, and plant the Wagner between them. It bears early and pays for itself before the other varieties begin to bear. It exhausts itself early, and when it ceases to be profitable cut it out and there is a good orchard left.

Arnold [Ontario].—Had it growing twenty years.—It grows well, is hardy, profitable, over-bears sometimes, but is very profitable with us and highly prized.

Moody [N. Y.].—Planted twenty years ago. If root-grafted, it should be grafted on the crown of the root, and only one graft made on a root. So grafted, it will last as long as a stock-worked tree.

Belle et Bonne.—Dr. Sylvester [N. Y.].—About the size and shape of the Black Gilliflower. Season October to February; enormously productive, exceeding, as claimed by some, the Baldwin in that respect.—Fruit always fair; scarcely ever a cracked or defective apple on a tree.

Dr. Warder.—I think it will be found on the Society's condemned list for 1880.

[Continuation next week.]

TO MAKE PURE WINE OF APPLES.—Take pure cider made from sound, ripe apples, as it runs from the press; put sixty pounds of common brown sugar into fifteen gallons of the cider, and let it dissolve; then put the mixture into a clean barrel, and fill the barrel up within two gallons of being full with clean cider; put the cask in a cool place, leaving the bung out three or four weeks.

The Vineyard.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

GRAPE GROWING.

As vineyards are becoming one of the principal sources of industry in this State, it is becoming every day more interesting to every person that is taking hold of it. Parties are taking new interest in this business that never had any experience in vineyards heretofore.—They are willing to take all the lessons and pains it requires to start a vineyard, which can be obtained from practical vineyardists or through books.

Every person having a farm should have his cottage surrounded by vines and fruit, be it small or large. I would say that, to start a vineyard without being connected with a farm, and the party starting it not having means to carry it on largely, it would be advisable to commence with a few varieties only of the best bearers, also the kind of grapes most preferable in market. It is all well to start new sorts and make a big blow of it, but it is not advisable to follow up such new kinds in haste, for the reason that such plants are brought from a distant locality, and do not agree with our climate, and therefore must be tested thoroughly before a person risks too much. Such new varieties must have particular attention. I say it is not advisable to start with them at first, because it is a waste of time which they should invest in labor on those which have been tested.

A good many years ago the Catawba had the lead, then sprang up the Va. Seedling, which got to be such a favorite with grape growers that the Catawba was pulled up and flung over the fence. Soon afterwards it was discovered that it required a larger space of ground to gain the same quantity of wine, and yet one hundred gallons of Catawba wine were sold in market before ten gallons of Norton's Virginia Seedling could be disposed of. They commenced opening their eyes. Then came up the now popular grape, Concord; the loss of Catawba was to be gained by this grape. Loss has been made up in some respects—for instance, it is a faithful bearer and produces a general market grape—but, where is the wine that can face itself with Catawba? The Delaware, Herbemont, and various others, have been tried to fill its place—but the quality and color of Catawba could not be fully regained by them. Catawba is now replanted by parties that heretofore condemned it, and will remain in the leading rank of vines probably for some time to come. Many foreign grapes have been introduced into this State, but, owing to its climate, they could not prosper. I would not advise any person to start a vineyard short of means, with the intention to gain his bread by it, unless he selects varieties that have been fully tried, and have at all times sale in market; he then is at no risk, and is rewarded for every day's labor. Let persons that are capable of running risk, money and time, try experiments with new kinds of grapes.

FERDINAND METZLER.

Rhineland, Montgomery Co., Mo.

Now is the most favorable time in the year for collecting all sorts of vegetable refuse and muck, for winter use in yards and stables.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

Remarks on "A Question"—Page 232.

Nature has designed the flesh, or pulp of fruit, as an envelope and first nutriment for the seeds, and these must come down to the ground in some way or other to germinate and grow. How is it in this respect with the grape?

The close observer must have perceived that Nature, always rich and various in her means, accomplishes the said object by three different methods. 1. The very long stems of some grapes (as of Norton, Cynthiana, &c.) have in the middle a somewhat swollen place where, even in their green state, you may easily pluck off the bunches by an adroit motion of your hand, and just there the stem will break off by itself after having become dry and brittle during the winter. 2. In other varieties the stem, first firmly attached to the shoot, will, by the effect of the winter weather, loosen its hold to it, and thus the shriveled berries will reach the ground early enough for the seeds to attract moisture and sprout. 3. Still other varieties (belonging to the Labrusca family), at the time of complete maturity of the fruit will drop off the single berries from their pedicels, while you may see the empty comb remain on the shoot till late in the next spring. This is the case with the Northern Muscadine, and to some extent with Concord and others. This dropping of the berries from the bunch is by no means a sign, or the consequence, of "a disease inhering in the variety," and has no connection with mildew (the mildewed berries generally stick so much the faster to the pedicels), but a natural arrangement. There is no vine sounder, more vigorous, and less liable to rot, than the Northern Muscadine. Although unfit for shipping, on account of its disposition to drop its ripe berries, yet it is quite valuable for wine making, if you only hit the proper moment for gathering the fruit, and handle it carefully.

FR. MUENCH.

Warren Co., Mo., Nov. 3d, 1869.

WINE-MAKING has begun in the warmer districts of California. The yield this year is expected to be only half as large as that of last season, but the wine will be of a better quality. The Buena Vista estate, in Sonoma county, said to be the largest vineyard in the world, contains five thousand acres, four hundred and fifty acres being covered with vines which grow so luxuriantly that they have to be planted in ridges eight feet apart, while in Europe from three to four feet is generally sufficient. The vineyard contains grapes of all varieties, but those chiefly grown are the Riesling, Muscatel and Mission, the latter being the native grape. The labor employed is almost wholly Chinese, but a few Frenchmen and Germans from European wine districts attend to the cellars and superintend the wine-making.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COL. N. J. COLMAN.—Can you inform me, where I can get the genuine 'Japan Clover Seed.' J. B.

ANSWER.—From Rev. T. S. W. Mott, Sherrell's Ford, N. C.

The Wild Goose Plum.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: On pages 62-'3 of the 4th Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture, is a most flattering description of the Wild Goose Plum. Will you be kind enough to inform me—1. If this plum has been propagated in this State; and if so, how has it succeeded. Is it entitled to half of the praise awarded to it? 2. I would be pleased if you would give a brief outline of the origin, color, size, &c., of the Poland and China Hogs, that took so many premiums at the St. Louis Fair this fall. B.

ANSWER.—1. We have not seen the Wild Goose Plum and are unable to say anything in regard to its merits or demerits. We have no doubt, however, that it is very much over-praised. It is one of the native red varieties. 2. These details are not just now at hand, but there is a notice on page 308 of the present volume of the "Rural World," that will put you in the way of obtaining the information.

Colman's Rural World.

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ASSOCIATE EDS.—WM. MUIR and C. W. MURTFELDT.
SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

M. G. Kern, Francis Guiwits, Rockwell Thompson,
A. Fendler, Carow Sanders, Mrs. E. Tupper,
O. L. Barler, E. A. Riehl, Mrs. M. T. Daviess.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Annual Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.

Revised Laws of Missouri for the Encouragement of Agriculture.

SEC. 6. There shall be held in the city of St. Louis, on the first Wednesday of December of each year, an annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture, together with the President of each County Agricultural Society, or other delegates therefrom, duly authorized, who shall, for the time being, be ex-officio members of the State Board of Agriculture; for the purpose of deliberation and consultation as to the wants, prospects and condition of the agricultural interests of the State; to receive the reports of the district and county societies, and to fill by election all vacancies in the State Board of Agriculture. The President, also, shall have power to call meetings of the Board whenever he may deem it expedient; and at any meeting of said Board, seven members thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of all Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, organized and established in accordance with the laws of this State, to make a full report of their transactions to the Missouri State Board of Agriculture at each Annual meeting thereof.

The first Wednesday of December will occur on the first day of the month—the Annual meeting of the Board will, therefore, take place on that day at the Room of the Board, No. 612 North Fifth Street, St. Louis. The Corresponding Secretary would respectfully call attention to this meeting, and also to the 7th Section of the Law above quoted. He hopes that all the ex-officio members will come prepared to offer the reports above enjoined.

All papers friendly to the cause of Agriculture and its development in the State of Missouri, are respectfully requested to give notice of the meeting.

CHAS. W. MURTFELDT, Cor. Sec.
State Board of Agriculture.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE DODGE CLUB; or Italy in 1869. Harper & Bros., N. Y.

This is one of the most beautiful, chaste, instructive, and withal mirth-inspiring papers, we have read for a long time. Just the thing to relieve the brain oppressed with the dry details of practical facts.

Also, by the same author and publisher:

CORD AND CRESE.—This is of a much more thrilling character. Displays great research, brilliant imagination and strong powers of combination. The moral tone of the feelings and language is unimpeachable.

MY DAUGHTER ELINOR. Harper & Bros., New York.

We have to thank the publishers for this recent issue. It is a strong, well written tale, with some of the characters well brought out.

We have to acknowledge the kindness of the publisher in placing on our table—

VENONIQUE—one of Loring's Railway Novels, by Florence Marryat.

This is one of the very successful series issued by Loring, Publisher, Boston, and has all the spirit and fascination that entitles it to rank as a first-rate work of its class.

A NEW CORN HUSKER.—We have examined a pair of Hall's Patent Husking Gloves, and pronounce them a great assistant and protection to the hand in husking corn. Farmers having corn to husk, should try them. See advertisement.

NEW MAP OF MISSOURI.—E. H. Ross, Map Publisher, 221 Olive street, has furnished our sanctum with his new map of the State of Missouri. We have examined it but briefly, but find it quite correct as far as investigated, and think it ought not only to grace every office of our business men in this city, but throughout the State; it ought, also, to be found in every school house. It is a regular county map, and gives the section lines.

Some of the Insurance offices in the State furnish their agents a map. We can confidently recommend this one to their favorable notice. It deserves and will have a large sale. Its size is 40x46.

Mr. Ross also sells charts and maps of the United States. Agents wanted to canvass for the above.

ST. LOUIS FARMERS' CLUB.

NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

Club met; minutes read and approved. President Thompson being absent, Prof. Smith was appointed President pro-tem; 11 members present; several visitors came in during the meeting. The Committee on weighing hay, &c., in our markets, continued.

Mr. Peabody made some remarks upon the use of the Yucca Filamentosa, for tying purposes. He said that since the last meeting he had tried it, and found that as soon as dry it became brittle, and he thought it would not answer the design proposed. Mr. P. also presented a letter from a Mr. Bunnell, of Conn., making a proposition to present a remedy for curculio. Mr. P. remarked that he was somewhat skeptical upon the subject of remedies against curculio by any external application; that he was interested in the subject; that the curculio was the greatest enemy to our fruit; that it was impossible to find any quantity of fruit in market unstung by curculio. He had remarked that the insect was very timid; that where people were frequently passing under the trees, they were free from the curculio; that he might suggest some means of driving them away.

Col. Colman said he did not think that any means could be contrived to scare them away; that birds even were difficult to scare; that though the curculio might be scared, it was by the jarring of the ground; that he did think that the curculio might possibly be kept away by the use of some substance offensive to them; that he had several times found trees untouched by the curculio, near privies; that several years ago Prof. Matthews claimed that he had made such a discovery, and asked an appropriation from Congress for it, but it did not answer the purpose.

Mr. Peabody said anything that jarred the ground, might disturb the work of the curculio and serve to protect the fruit.

Mr. Kelly said that one man in the Farmers' Club in New York had offered \$5000 for a remedy against the curculio.

Mr. Colman—I will agree to do that.

President—Do I understand you to make a motion to that effect?

Col. Colman—I make this motion: Resolved, that this Club will be responsible in the sum of \$10,000 for an effectual remedy against curculios.

Mr. Porter—There is a remedy to put on the trees. Mr. Kelly—I move the whole matter be laid on the table, it looks too much like gas.

Col. Colman—The gentleman is not competent to decide, he was not here to hear the discussion. The curculio robs us of millions of dollars, by destroying our fruits; he is an enemy we must fight. This resolution will set scientific men to thinking. When steam was invented, it was looked upon with ridicule. This enemy is destroying the harvests and robbing the orchards of the farmers of Missouri. There is no gas about it.

Mr. Kelly—The curculio is an old subject. A few years ago the Cincinnati Society offered \$100 for an effective remedy, and an old farmer in Boston proposed to syringe his trees with a preparation of tobacco, sulphur and lime-water; it succeeded once, but never again; various other remedies had been tried, but all failed.

Col. Colman said: I am talking too much, but I wish to say that I will be responsible for the whole amount, and take it off the hands of the Club. I am in earnest. My friend Claggett would be one of ten to buy an effectual remedy and keep it himself, and then make money by raising fruits. I agree with the chairman that the resolution is good.

Mr. Kelly—The thing looks bad on its face. Let things go out of this Club ship-shape. Change the resolution so that the Club only commits its opinion.

Col. Colman—I withdraw my resolution.

Mr. Kelly said if the meeting wants the suggestion to go forth, let it be in this shape: That in the opinion of this Club an effectual remedy for the curculio is worth a million of dollars to the State of Missouri.

Mr. Mudd—I think we are all out of order; where does this business come up?

President—It is new business.

Dr. Claggett—When is the time for the selection of a question for discussion at the next meeting?

Mr. Kelly offered this resolution:

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this Club an effectual remedy against the ravages of the curculio is worth a million of dollars to the State of Missouri alone.

Seconded by Col. Colman.

Passed unanimously.

Mr. Hedges said: I propose that the next question be "Stock Feeding."

Dr. Claggett—I suggest that a particular kind of stock be selected.

Col. Colman—I rise to a point of order; we have not got through with the Fencing question.

President said we are getting snarled, we must go straight.

Col. Colman said I do not wish to be pertinacious about it.

The President said: The question for this meeting is, Fencing.

Col. Colman said regular order of business.

President—I understand the next question to be stock feeding.

Mr. Kelly—The question is fencing, and should be more thoroughly discussed.

Dr. Morse said we have an order of business. Next comes new business.

The President said: We have got to new business essays and discussions.

Mr. Peabody said: The growers of stock are in favor of no fences. That some acknowledged that they lost more stock than would pay for fences.

Mr. Kelly said that this question should be kept before this Club until something was accomplished.

Mr. Cabanne—I agree with Mr. Kelly.

Col. Moore offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draw up a bill and submit it to the next Legislature on the subject of fencing.

President—Who shall appoint this Committee?

Decided viva voce—the President at the next meeting.

Decided that the order of business be continued to next meeting.

Mr. Mudd introduced the question of preserving timber by some process of preparation; he said there are several processes—Kyanizing, Burnettizing and Formanizing. I am experimenting in the matter.—We want some cheaper method than most that have been tried.

Two gentlemen then showed specimens of preserved wood.

Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture, for October.

[NOTE.—The remarks in brackets are our own.—Eds Rural World.]

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.—The great agricultural lesson of the season inculcates the necessity of draining and thorough culture. It is not an exaggeration to estimate the reduction this season, from the alternate drowning and scorching of farm crops, at two hundred millions of dollars. Reports from drouth-parched regions declare the crops "in fair condition on lands well worked," and the effect of the heat was "aggravated by want of cultivation as dry weather set in;" that on drained soils, properly cultivated, fine crops were obtained, while on wet or undrained lands, and fields neglected or half cultivated, a failure was imminent. The crop returns of Great Britain (where the early season was similar to ours) enforce the same lesson, though a far smaller proportion of British lands are undrained or poorly cultivated.

CORN.—The general apprehension of serious failure in the corn crop of the more northern States has been materially modified by the sunny weather in September, and exemption from killing frosts up to October 1st. Early frosts in some portions of the eastern and middle States checked ripening, and left the frosted fields in an immature and damaged condition; but the injury is comparatively slight in extent and limited in area. As a whole, the crop has had an unusually favorable maturing season, resulting in a very gratifying amelioration of the prospect for a supply of this important staple; yet a full crop—which should not be less than 1,150,000 bushels—can by no means be expected. When the harvest is over, and local estimates are completed, the aggregate will attest a moderate yield, yet an ample sufficiency for all the wants of the country.

West of the Missouri the corn crop is unusually large, the estimated increase in Kansas being 38 per cent.; in Nebraska, 33; Missouri, 7. These, with California, Texas and Florida, are the only States in which the crop is in average condition. Aside from the difference in area cultivated, which is naturally increasing year by year, the comparison with an average crop is made as follows: Illinois, 87 per cent.; Indiana, 81; Ohio, 86; Michigan, 78; Wisconsin, 75; Minnesota,

90; Iowa, 94; Arkansas, 92; Tennessee, 68; Kentucky, 80; West Virginia, 85. In parts of the South the condition of this crop is worse than in the West; in Virginia, 64; North Carolina, 74; South Carolina, 54; Georgia, 80; Alabama, 90; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 90. In the Eastern States the figures range from 64 in Maine to 96 in Massachusetts; in New York, 82; New Jersey, 77; Pennsylvania, 86; Delaware, 76.

WHEAT.—Had the spring wheat been equal to the winter, the whole crop would have been enormous.—Throughout the South the yield is unusually large, and the quality excellent. Texas and Mississippi are somewhat less conspicuous sharers in this improvement than other States in that section. In Illinois, the counties reporting an increase equivalent to ten per cent. or more are almost without exception in the southern part of the State, below the fortieth parallel—the winter wheat region; those claiming eight-tenths of a crop or less are, with one or two exceptions, spring wheat counties. Indiana grows a larger proportion of winter wheat, and consequently has this year produced a much better average yield than Illinois. Many of the counties return high figures. Among those giving not less than eleven "tenths," are Owen, Johnson, Fayette, Franklin, Bartholomew, Brown, Daviess, Lawrence, Jennings, Ripley, Ohio, Jefferson, Washington, Dubois, Pike, Gibson, Spencer and Harrison, compactly located in the south; Fountain, Warren, White, Cass, Clinton, Madison, Delaware, Blackford, Adams and Wabash, in the central belt; and Lake, Porter, Kosciusko, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange and Steuben, in the north.

Ohio, another winter wheat State, exhibits a remarkable increase in nearly all the wheat-growing counties, conspicuously in a belt of about two tiers of counties near the Ohio River, from Monroe and Washington in the east to Warren and Hamilton in the west, and in the central and northern sections, between Fairfield and Loraine, and Logan and Mahoning, while in the extreme north-west equally favorable results are shown in Ottawa, Lucas, Henry, Wood and Putnam.

Wheat is quite variable in quality, much of the winter variety being superior, and some of it in the West injured by wet weather or lodging. Spring wheat did not generally mature so perfectly, and much of it in the North-west was injured in the shock or destroyed by floods. Complaints are made in some localities of disappointment in the yield in threshing. [The Tappahannock is well reported in Missouri].

OATS.—Rarely has there been a better season for oats than the present, very few of the States returning a less increase than ten per cent., and some giving thirty or thirty-five per cent. The quality is generally superior. The Excelsior oats sent out by the Department have everywhere succeeded admirably, and have usually maintained their character as the heaviest grown in the United States. The grain distributed weighed fifty-one pounds to the bushel, and in its product the weight is maintained in a remarkable degree. The cool wet weather of the spring and early summer were favorable to this crop.

RYE.—This minor grain crop has scarcely held its own in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and some of the Southern States, but has yielded abundantly upon an increased area in most of the States, particularly those upon the Atlantic slope.

BARLEY.—An attempt has been made, with a fair show of success, to enlarge the production of this grain, and terminate the scandal of its importation. The increase is estimated at 14 per cent. in Indiana, 11 in Ohio, 9 in Michigan, 10 in Wisconsin, 26 in Minnesota, 7 in Iowa, 20 in Nebraska, 28 in Kansas, 22 in Missouri, 37 in Kentucky, 7 in Pennsylvania, 20 in New York, and 14 in New England. The quality is generally good. [A great amount has been badly injured by the weather, and really No. 1 bright and clean barley is scarce.]

BUCKWHEAT.—This crop is less than an average, except in the New England States and in the North-western.

POTATOES.—The season has been too dry for either kind of potatoes in the South and on the Atlantic coast to New York. New England generally has a good crop, and it is unusually good in the West, with the exception of Minnesota. The product of sweet potatoes is manifestly decreased.

TOBACCO.—The condition of this crop is not favorable to a large production. About two-thirds of a crop is expected in Maryland and Virginia, and not exceeding nine-tenths in Kentucky and other portions of the West. [Much of this crop in Missouri has been greatly damaged by frost, and prices rule very high].

SORGHUM.—The condition of sorghum is comparatively low in most of the States. The moisture and coolness of the early part of the season were unfavorable to growth and to the development of the saccharine element in the plant. [On the Western frontier the crop abounds, and the yield is more than good-as to quantity and quality.]

FATTENING CATTLE.—A slight increase is reported in the aggregate numbers of fattening cattle, as well as in their average condition. Some of the States fail to maintain a full average, among which are New York, New Jersey, Kentucky and Illinois. [As far as our observation extends, fattening cattle are not abundant in Missouri].

ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE RURAL WORLD AND VALLEY FARMER,
November 15, 1869.

TOBACCO: Inferior and common lugs \$7 50@8 50, planters' lugs \$8 50@10 50, factory dried nominal \$9@11 50, medium to good dark leaf \$10@12 50.—We quote a demand for scraps at \$3@5, black wrappers \$12@17, medium to fine bright \$25@75—none here.

FLOUR: \$5@5 30 for XX, \$5 50 for XXX, and \$6@7 75 for choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR: In better supply—range \$7 75@8 50.

CORNMEAL: City kiln-dried \$4 50@4 90.

WHEAT: Prices on Friday for red winter—rejected 80c; No. 3, 84@88c; No. 2, 90@97½; strictly prime \$1@1 05; No. 1 \$1 08@1 12½; choice \$1 13@1 25.

CORN: New, mixed, 69c; choice yellow 90c; prime white 98c.

OATS: Prime mixed 47c; choice white 49c.

BARLEY: Ohio winter \$1 47½; Minnesota prime, \$1 10; Illinois 95c.

HAY: Strictly prime to choice Timothy, \$19@19 50@20.

COTTON: Middling 23c.

HEMP: Undressed \$140@175; dressed \$230, and baled to \$140.

HIDES: Dry flint, 20c for Southern, 21c for Western; dry salt 17@18c; green do 10c.

WOOL: Unwashed—medium and coarse, 29@33c; fine, 25@28c. Fleece washed, fine, 37@40c; medium and coarse, 40@44c. Tub washed, good to choice, 53@54c; fair, 51@52½.

APPLES: Unsound mixed \$1 25@1 75; good to choice Jonetons \$2@2 50; fancy eating, \$4@4 50.

BUTTER: Western, medium and prime, 22@24c to 26@30c; choice, 31@35c.

EGGS: 29@32c, shipper's count and recounted.

BEANS: Castor—\$2 50 for prime. Navy—\$3 25@3 50.

POTATOES: Saturday, sales 242 sks Harrison at 45c; 175 do Neshannocks at 30c; 192 do Peachblows at 50c—all on levee. 180 bbls Neshannocks by dealers at \$1 40@1 42½@1 50.

ONIONS: Saturday, sales 49 sks small red at 95c; 184 do at \$1 25; 140 bbls mixed at \$3 50; 48 do Silver Skins at \$3 75.

POULTRY: Turkeys 15@20c per lb.; Chickens \$2 50@3 50.

GAME: Prairie chickens \$5@5 50; quail \$1 35@1 75 as in size; duck \$1 50@2; rabbit \$2@2 40—all per dozen. Deer, 8@11c per lb.

FEATHERS: Steady at 80@88½c per lb.

BROOM CORN: \$150@220 per ton.

CRANBERRIES: \$8@9 for wild, \$13@15 for cultivated.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

CATTLE.—Nominally, we quote: Extra to choice shipping beefs from \$6 50@7; first-class butchers' stock, \$5 50@6 50; second class do, \$4 50@5; third class, do, \$3 50@4; good to prime stockers' steers and heifers, \$4 25@4 50; medium to prime stock cattle, \$3 25@4; inferior to common of all sorts, \$2@3; cattle per head, from \$18@45, according to condition.

HOGS.—Extra to prime packers' hogs \$10 25@10 50, good to prime \$9 50@10, medium to fair \$8 75@9 25, good to prime stock hogs \$7@8.

SHEEP.—Extra to choice fat mutton sheep \$4@5, good to prime \$3 50@3 75, medium to fair \$2@2 50, inferior and common, \$1 25@1 75.

HORSES AND MULES.—Sales of carriage horses at \$500@600; good work horses \$200@325; medium do \$150@165; plug horses \$40@70. Mules, \$200@250 for large, heavy; medium to fair \$160@175; small \$70@80.

THE WEATHER

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6TH.

The week just closed, has been quite pleasant for the season. The very low temperature of the week previous, was hint at on the morning of the 31st—the thermometer rising very well during the day. There were slight showers on the 3d, with a great amount of cloudiness, which continued to some extent till the 6th, when all became bright and beautiful.

Mean of the week, 49° 8.
Maximum on the 1st and 2d, 74°.
Minimum on the 31st, 18°.
Range, 56°.



OCTOBER.

BY GEORGIA HEWITT.

O ripe October! golden autumn weather!
When the wild woods glow like fire the long, bright day;
When the brooklet and the mocking-bird together,
Join their rippling music in a roundelay.
On the stone wall hang the wild grape's clusters,
Where the sumach bushes scatter crimson leaves;
By the roadside gleam the starry asters;
And her gauzy web the spider slowly weaves.
All around, I hear the dead weeds stir and rustle;
On the hill top stands the mullein, grim and gray;
In the woods the wild fowl whir and bustle;
Nestled in the grass the cricket sings all day.
The blue mist resteth softly on the meadows;
The sunshine glances down the sloping hills
Through bonny nooks; and cozy restful shadows
On water dripping at the old red mill.
And over all a peaceful dream doth hover,
Of my childhood buried in the past so deep;
Of the happy days and years so long gone over;
Of the friends that 'neath the flowers so sweetly sleep.
—From the Evening Post.

DOMESTIC PEACE.

In the world, men seek for honor, wealth, display, learning, power, for lands, goods, authority, and they put forth their most untiring efforts to secure their aims. They rack mind and often wear out life in the chase for their prizes. They make a warfare, a race, a struggle of their business life. And they come in from it to their homes worn and wearied with toil and care and anxious thought. From farms, from shops, from markets, from offices, from streets, they come home like jaded animals from the plow and cart. Such is the business life of the great world of men. They make it, unnecessarily, a real battle. And coming from it as they do with worn nerves and wearied muscles, they feel that home ought to be a place of rest, peace, quiet. And if they do not find it a paradise they become impatient, fretful, fault-finding. They come in in a mood to be easily disturbed; so if the supper is not quite ready, or to their taste, madam is in the best of humor, the children all quiet and pleasant as kittens in the sunshine, the fire blazing warm and cheerful, house in order, everything right, they get fidgety, chafe, fret, foam and scold, turning out what little peace there was in the house before they came in. They forget that there is a battle within as well as without; that there is work, care, trial, anxiety, weariness, struggle in-doors as well as out; that women have a more nerve-wearing life than men, and more full of vexations, care and wear and tear. They forget the noisy children, who from sun to sun babble, run, romp, and turn topsy-turvy the whole inside domain, quarreling, teasing, crying, hurting, bumping, bruising heads, noses, fingers, toes, growing worse and worse till they are still in sleep after the weary men come in. They forget the sewing, patching, cooking, dressing, washing, sweeping, dusting,

feeding, talking, ordering, chiding, guiding, that must go on amid every bustle and storm in the houses. And, forgetting these things, they often expect domestic peace without helping to make it. Ministers, moralists and men, have always talked of domestic peace as peculiarly the work of women. Wives and mothers, sisters and aunts, are expected to be domestic angels, ever greeting with smiling welcome the men folks when they come in—come in what mood they may—and having a kind of domestic May-day always ready whatever may be the trials through which they have to pass. This expectation is not just, unless the men-folks make up their minds to bring in a May-day with them. Domestic peace has been regarded too much as a one-sided matter. It has been understood to be the peculiar province of women to make it.—They must make peace and preserve it, however much the men of her household may disturb it. This one-sided view is all wrong. Domestic peace is the proper product of the goodness, virtue and kindness of both men and women. Each should consider the trials of the other and seek to alleviate them. They should strive to lighten each other's burdens, and share each other's cares. Men must not expect to find peace and joy in the house unless they carry them in.—Women must not expect that the men will bring in sunshine, unless they keep the home always sunny. Man and woman have both too many cares and toils. They both take life too hard. They spend and waste too much of the fruits of their hard labors. They do not live simply and plainly enough. But while each do make such up hill work of life, they should help each other, and expect nothing that they do not help to make. "Live and help live" is the motto.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION.

In nothing is the utilitarian tendency of the age more strikingly shown than in the revolution going on in education. All know how absolutely unpractical and useless was speculative thought up to the time of the revival of learning in the sixteenth century. Plato's Model Republic, and Sir Thomas More's Utopia, both gave evidence of the transcendent genius of their authors, and that this transcendent genius was wasted. Metaphysical speculation was acute to the last degree, but it wrought no good to man. It concerned itself in such questions as that of personal identity; that is, why is John John, and not Robert? and why is Robert Robert, and not John? After an exhaustive and critical discussion on the learning of the question, and sharp metaphysical distinctions, it concluded that the personal identity of John consists in his Johnity, and that of Robert in his Robertness, all of which is very fine.

The revival of learning which followed the discovery of the art of printing, brought with it a new tendency. Increased facility for interchange of thought, stimulated thought. The mind began to inquire whether the mind was made only to play; whether it could not be useful. Bacon came. It was his mission to show that to increase human happiness should be the ultimate end of speculation. It was his mission to show that Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp, which has saved the lives of thousands of miners, was of higher worth than all the splendid sentences in the Model Republic; that the learned philosopher who makes the discovery about John's Johnity would have done more for mankind, if he had discovered a cure for ague.

But the world learns slowly. What Bacon established was only a tendency. He did not complete the revolution, nor is it yet completed. Three centuries have elapsed, and we yet find men of strong mind devoting themselves, with a toilsome devotion worthy of a higher pursuit, to reading the poetry of Terence, Euripides and Sophocles, who might, without labor but with delight, read the better poetry of Byron, of Milton, and of Shakespeare. We even find young men spending years in the study of languages

which they can never speak or write, and do not expect to speak or write. Sometimes they even do this to the neglect of living languages, without a knowledge of which they cannot swap horses with a neighbor born in Germany or France.

But the revolution, happily, is still going on. The old colleges, not without a painful struggle, are gradually yielding to the compulsion of enlightened public opinion, and giving less attention to useless learning. They are beginning to understand that it is the business of education to fit men for usefulness. Hence they give increased attention to chemistry, geology, engineering and political economy. Some have even gone the length of teaching anatomy and physiology, so that a graduate may know why the damps in an old well strangle. Here is certainly flattering progress. There is hope that in three hundred years more, they may learn that if one of their graduates should become a gardener or farmer, he would like to know that plants have stamens, and pistils and circulation.

But the revolution is apparent not more in the change made in the old colleges than in the policy adopted in the new ones. All, or nearly all, of the institutions of learning recently established, give prominence to what are called the useful sciences. Agriculture holds a conspicuous place. The policy is also gaining adherents among the more intelligent, of establishing chairs of journalism. One of the most influential of the New York journals favors the policy. We have already expressed our approval. General Lee is now actually at work endowing such a chair in the college of which he is President.

We would not now be understood as discouraging the study of the ancient languages. Let those who desire, prosecute such studies. But it is too much that every young man who seeks a collegiate education should be compelled to devote years of toil in such studies, to the neglect of sciences immeasurably more valuable. It is too much that so large a proportion of the educational energies of the country should be appropriated to the study of languages which nobody speaks, and so small a proportion to languages and sciences which every man ought to know something of. The revolution is advancing rapidly, but not too rapidly.—*St. Louis Times.*

TELL YOUR MOTHER.—I wonder how many girls tell their mothers everything. Not those "young ladies" who, going to and from school, smile, bow, and exchange notes and cartes de visites with young men who make fun of them and their pictures, speaking in a way that would make their cheeks burn with shame if they heard it. All this, most incredulous and romantic young ladies they will do, although they gaze at your fresh young faces admiringly, and send or give you charming verses and bouquets. No matter what "other girls do"—don't you do it.

School-girl flirtations may end disastrously, as many a foolish, wretched young girl could tell you. Your yearning for some one to love, is a great need of every woman's heart. But there is a time for everything. Don't let the bloom and freshness of your heart be brushed off in silly flirtations. And above all, tell your mother everything. Never be ashamed to tell her—who should be your best friend and confident—all that you think and feel. It is so very strange that so many young girls will tell every person but their mother that which is most important she should know. It is very sad that indifferent persons should know more about her own fair daughters than she does herself.—*Funny Fern.*

FOR THE CURE OF all Bronchial and Throat diseases and Consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Alternative Extract or Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by druggists, or send three dollars and twenty-five cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and get three bottles free of express charges.

The Valley of the Mississippi.

The Mississippi is the King of Rivers. Taking rise almost on the northern limit of the temperate zone, it pursues its majestic course nearly due South to the verge of the tropics, with its tributaries washing the Alleghenies on the one hand and the Rocky Mountains on the other, throughout the entire length of those great mountain chains. The Amazon or La Plata may possibly bear to the sea an equal volume of waters; the Nile flows through more uniformly genial climates, and ripples over grander and more ancient relics of the infancy of mankind; the Ganges or the Hoang-ho may be intimately blended with the joys and griefs, the fears and hopes, of more millions of human beings; while the Euphrates, the Danube, or the Rhine, is far richer in historic associations and bloody, yet glorious, memories—but the Mississippi still justifies its proud appellation of, "The Father of Waters." Its valley includes more than one million square miles of the richest soil on earth, and is capable of sustaining in plenty half the population of the globe; its head-springs are frozen half the year, while cane ripens and frost is rarely seen at its mouth; and a larger and richer area of its surface is well adapted at once to Indian corn, to wheat, and to grass—to the apple, the peach and the grape, than of any other commensurate region of earth. Its immense prairies are gigantic, natural gardens, which need but the plow to adapt them to the growth of the most exacting and exhausting plants! It is the congenial and loved home of the choicest animals. I judge that more game is now roving at will over its immeasurable wilds and pastures than is found on an equal area all the world besides. It is the geographic heart of North America, and probably contains fully half the arable land in the New World, North of the Isthmus of Darien.—*Harper's Magazine.*

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.—The majority of women lead far from wholesome lives; and, as beauty is more or less a matter of health, too much can never be said against such abuses of it as are yet in fashion. The worst of these abuses is, that they lead to a perversion of taste. Quite naturally the fragile type of beauty has become the standard of the present day, and men admire in real life the lily-cheeked, small-waisted, diaphanous-looking creatures, idealized by living artists. When we become accustomed to a nobler kind of beauty, we shall attain to a loftier ideal. Men will seek nobility rather than prettiness, strength rather than weakness, physical perfection rather than physical degeneracy, in the women they select as mothers of their children. Artists will rejoice and sculptors will cease to despair when this truly happy consummation is reached.—Let none regard it as chimerical or Utopian. A very little rationalism brought to bear upon daily life would place physical well being within the reach of women of all ranks; and when health leads the way, beauty is seldom slow to follow.

ALL BEAUTY IS OF GOD.—The golden gates of Day opening on the balmy East; the Night's pale regent, and the countless stars; the fruits of the earth; the flowers of the field; the valley, the mountain, the streamlet, the ocean!—Love and truth are of God, for they are beautiful in their purity and immutability! Music is of God, for to its sacred voice sang the Morning Stars, when they hymned his glory and praise! Wisdom is of God, for it is Beauty intellectual; and Virtue, for it is Beauty moral. Penitence is of God, for it is the portal of heaven! Conscience, the soul's monitor; sorrow, its chastener; hope, its comforter; and peace, its reward—are of God, for they are beautiful in their fidelity, patience, constance, and celestial quietude! Justice and mercy are of God, for they are the beauty of Holiness, and Holiness is God Himself in his Beatitude and Beauty.

Science-Education Movement.

When Europe emerged from the ignorance and barbarism of the dark ages, the study of the Latin classics was supposed to comprehend all that was necessary to enlighten the mind of man; and the mastery of these remains of a dead age, was the end and aim of all instruction. The spirit of the age asked no more for century after century, so long as the priesthood were the sole directors of thought, and monasteries held shut up in their dreary walls all the learning which otherwise might have pervaded the world and hastened the brightness of the coming day.

This power of leading the human mind in the beaten track, was so great that, when even the Divine inspirations freed humanity from the terrible shackles of superstition, and bid it arise and study nature under the light afforded by the Divine radiance—centuries passed away before the infantile mind acquired vigor enough to trust alone to its own inherent power. But, after this slow and almost imperceptible progress towards the true end of education—the training of the mind, to make it self-helping and self-sustaining, trusting only to the spark of divinity which is in it—we see the beginning of a reform which is to place education on its true basis.

The following extract, from the address of President George Robertson, of the Royal Society of Arts, Edinburgh, 1868, sets forth the present condition and wants of education so clearly, that we take pleasure in laying them before our readers:

"Gentlemen—At the close of this, the second year in which I have had the honor of being the President of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, I can think of no fitter subject upon which to address its Fellows, than the movement which has lately sprung up through the length and breadth of Great Britain, in favor of the systematic introduction of the elements of science into the education of all classes of the community. To create a revolution in the old-established educational training of a great nation is, however, no slight task. The timid attempts of the popular lecture room, will not supply the motion necessary to overcome the vast inertia of ages; but, the movement has begun, and the growing energy of the liberated mind of man will not let it rest. Technical education must soon take rank far above what are now called the learned professions—Divinity, Law, &c. It is the kind of education which is more immediately applicable to the engineer and the architect, the metallurgist and the miner, the agriculturist and the chemical manufacturer. When we think of the numbers engaged in these professions, and their enormous value to the prosperity of our country—we at once gain a notion of the importance of the question.

"But, it is said that most of our Technical Schools, both in the Arts and Agriculture, have been comparative failures. Why is this? Plainly, because we have not only to contend with tangible objects, but the spirit of the people of the age. We have not, as yet, been able to make even our teachers comprehend that there is as much mental culture in learning science, as in studying language. The study of the dead languages was proper in its time, but that day has passed away; the greater part of mankind now make their bread by the present, and not by the past. A great change must be made; the rising generation must be trained in the principles of science, because this kind of education is that which is most useful to those who have their bread to make in this, the middle of the nineteenth century. Polite learning is well, but

it cannot longer supersede the scientific and useful. I have no wish to depreciate the study of the dead languages, as a means of mental culture; but they can no longer claim to be the end of education. But, this age of science, which we see so splendidly dawning, has its peculiar danger in the spirit of materialism, which is creeping over the world. Man looks around him and sees so many wondrous inventions and discoveries, so many creations apparently of his own, that he is in danger of forgetting his Creator. 'Is not this great Babylon that I have built by the might of my power?' said a haughty monarch of old. And twenty-four centuries have not diminished the natural pride of man's heart. The purple and fine linen of the old-world greatness are now far excelled by the majesty of modern science—Man's wishes are now whispered by the lightning of heaven; his garments are dyed by the fossil sunbeams of former ages; the laws which regulate the universe are being laid bare by his investigations; and man is rushing where 'angels fear to tread.' The ancient bulwarks of our faith are attacked, the writings of Inspiration doubted, and the wonders of a Creator reduced to the ordinary laws of matter! Shall we, therefore, dread the discoveries of Science? or wish, if it were possible, to stifle investigation? I say, No. Let the heavens be swept for every nebula that adds more worlds to our own; let the rocks be searched for every imprint of the footsteps of the Creator. The telescope shows us our littleness; the microscope but reveals His greatness—every glimpse of light brings us nearer to sunrise! In attempting, therefore, to compare the theories of our imperfect science with the revealed Word of God, we should do so cautiously and reverently. Let religion and science run on in nearly parallel lines side by side, but gradually converging. In the end they will meet."

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

TO WASH RAG CARPETS: "Take some clean warm water in a pail, and with a clean white cotton or woolen cloth—that you may the better see the progress you make, wring out of the water every time as dry as you can—proceed to rub your carpet with it. If very dirty, a scrub-brush and soap may be used. You can do so without wetting your carpet through. I can. It must not be wet at all, only damp. Shut up doors, open windows: a day will dry it. If it is in the kitchen or dining-room that must be used daily, rub up a little at a time, and place thereon a towel or paper. Each one will walk around the mark. Don't imagine you can do this after your carpet is up and on the grass, even though four big stones be on the corners. Neither can it be done on the floor after the tacks are out. Never put down a carpet without straw under it—the straw acts as strainer for the sand and dirt, and the side next the straw will be cleaner than when put down."

PERPETUAL PASTE.—A perpetual paste may be made by dissolving an ounce of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold, add as much flour as will make it the consistency of cream; then stir into it half a teaspoonful of powdered rosin, and two or three cloves. Boil it to a consistency, stirring all the time. It will keep for twelve months, and when dry may be softened with water.

RELIABLE YEAST.—Take ten or a dozen common-sized potatoes, and boil and mash them; boil a handful of hops in two quarts of water; scald a quart of flour; add the flour and potatoes together; put in one cup of sugar, one-half cup of ginger, and let it stand until cool enough not to scald; then stir in yeast, and let it rise; when light, put it in a jug and cork it tightly, and set it in a cool place.

TRANSPARENT PIE.—Take three eggs, two table-spoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoon of rich cream, three table-spoonfuls of jelly; flavor with lemon; and bake with the crust.

PORK CAKE.—One-half pound of salt pork chopped fine, with one-half pint of boiling water poured over it; one cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of each, saleratus, cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg; four cups of flour, and one-half pound of fruit.

ONEIDA BROWN BREAD.—One quart of Indian meal, one quart of rye meal, one teaspoonful of soda, half a cup of molasses, with a slight sprinkling of salt. A

little sour milk improves it. Mix to the consistency of pancake batter. Bake from an hour to an hour and a half, according to the heat of your oven.

A NICK JELLY.—To one ounce of Cooper's isinglass, add one cup of sugar, the juice of two lemons, and half a pint of cold water. After standing three hours add one pint of boiling water.

GOOD PLAIN DESSERT.—Boil a pint of molasses until it thickens considerably; prepare some light bread cut about one-half inch in thickness; butter one side thinly; dip the bread into the boiled syrup as you would in making milk toast. Arrange the slices one above the other on a small platter; pour on what remains of the syrup. Serve warm.

APPLE CUSTARD.—Take apples pared, cored and slightly stewed, sufficient to cover the dish; six eggs, one quart of milk, spice to your taste. Bake it one-third of an hour.

"They Cure!" What Cures? **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL** for a Cough, **AYER'S PILLS** for a purgative, and **AYER'S SARSAPARILLA** for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation, and extended use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, has caused the Troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the GENUINE "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

THE WEATHER.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 13TH.

The weather has been very uniformly cold during the past week, and very much below the average of variation. Cloud, snow and coldness, have been the prevailing features, with every indication of its continuance. Every person and every operation seems thrown out of order. Tree and vineyard planting are thrown sadly out, and confidence in further planting this season is quite broken. Still, where there is the will, there is no need for laziness around—there is much that can and ought to be done. Much severer weather has to be expected before the season is through. Let the winter be not only early, but severe and long continued, let every energy be put forth in preparation.

Mean of the week, 35.98
Maximum on the 9th, 44°.
Minimum on the 11th, 28°.
Range, 16°.

POULTRY OF ALL KINDS,

DRESSED AND UNDRESSED.

GAME, BUTTER, Cheese, Lard, Dried Fruit,

AND FARM PRODUCE,

Will be received and sold on COMMISSION, by

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GRAPE VINES A SPECIALTY,

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The Ohio Improved Chester Hogs

Produce the greatest amount of Pork, for food consumed, of any known breed. Send stamp for its description and a great variety of other Thorough-bred and Imported Animals and Fowls. L. B. SILVER, nov13-4t Salem, O.

LARGE STOCK.

Hon. John Danforth, of New London, Conn., sent a sworn statement to the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., under date of Dec. 23th, 1868, that two Ohio Improved Chester Hogs, purchased of L. B. Silver, Salem, O., weighed when 20½ months old as follows: One named Slick, one thousand three hundred and fifty-four; one named Beauty, one thousand four hundred and fifty-two.

HOG CHOLERA CURED.

Send One (\$1) Dollar and get a Recipe by which you can prevent or stop Cholera amongst your Hogs. Address, GEO. S. SIVLEY, Hopkinsville, Ky. [nov20-4t

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The 22d year and the 24th volume of the
RURAL WORLD,

Will begin on the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1870, and will continue to be published at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Subscriptions for that year are now in order, and the remaining numbers of this year will be sent in all cases Free from the time they are received at the office in St. Louis. Persons sending Clubs, will be rewarded as follows:

FREE COPIES.

For Five NEW Subscribers, a free copy one year.

For Eight OLD Subscribers, a free copy one year.

GRAPE VINES.

For a Club of Four, 6 Concord Grape Vines, or 6 Clinton, or 6 Hartford Prolific, or 2 of each of them.

SMALL FRUITS.

Or for a Club of Four, 1 dozen Large Red Dutch Currants, or 1 dozen Houghton Seedling Gooseberries, or 1 dozen Lawton, or 1 dozen Kittatinny, or 1 dozen Wilson's Early Blackberry plants, or 4 of each of them; or 1 dozen Philadelphia, or 1 dozen Miami, or 1 dozen Doolittle Raspberries, or 4 of each of them.

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For a Club of Ten, a Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, being a combined edition of the Great Universal Abridged, containing 1040 pages, and over 800 engravings.

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For a Club of Twenty, 50 assorted Apple Trees, or 50 Assorted Peach Trees, of good size and choice varieties, or 25 of each.

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For a Club of Sixty, a Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machine, worth \$75; or,

For a Club of Sixty, a Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machine, worth \$75; or,

For a Club of Fifty, a Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machine, worth \$58.

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For a Club of Sixty, a Lamb's Family Knitting Machine, worth \$60.

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Our readers will see that we offer no Humbug Premiums to mislead and deceive those who have the kindness to work for our paper. Every Premium is valuable. All are just such articles as are needed by every family. Most of the Plants offered will be sent by mail prepaid. All other articles will be carefully packed and delivered, without charge, to any express

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Now, friends, for a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. The RURAL WORLD has been true to the Farming interests of the West. It has been your friend. Be its friend in return, and run up a subscription list for 1870 that will put it in the front ranks of the Agricultural press of the country.

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A book of directions for making vinegar by the quick process and other ways; for making, fining and preserving cider and wine—various plans. Also making Champagne cider, &c. Will be sent to any applicant for \$1. Address, W. T. RAMAGE, Ashtabula, Ohio. nov13-2t

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A No. 1 GARDENER, who understands the management of glass, grafting, &c. Must be sober, and not afraid of work. A married man, with at most, but few children, preferred. Address M. C. McLAIN, nov13-2t Charleston, Coles Co., Ill

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

Price \$2.50 per bush., \$6 per bbl. PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY plants, \$6 per 100. Choice BRAHMA FOWLS, \$2 each. For sale by F. CURTIS, nov13-3t Alton, Ills.

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FARMS for sale in Benton Co., Mo.

100 ACRES—80 of PRAIRIE, 20 of TIMBER. The prairie is gently undulating; all improved; 60 seeded to wheat. Half mile from Lincoln P. O.; 10 miles north of Warsaw; 12 miles from R. R.; daily mail stages, stores, blacksmiths' shops, &c. Timber 1 mile from prairie.
Also farm of **160 ACRES**; 100 of excellent prairie joining above; 60 of timber. All improved and in closed.

Also, **140 ACRES**. 100 of prairie, finely improved; 15 seeded to wheat; new house of 6 rooms, b.a. 50x70; 40 acres in meadow, plenty of stock water, &c.

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TIMBER ALL SELECTED IN LOTS. Good Schools, Churches, &c. Price \$25 per acre. Crops, stock and farming utensils, will be sold with farms, if desired. For further particulars inquire of J. B. COLEGROVE, Lincoln, Benton Co., Mo. oc30-4t

THE STOVES OF THE PERIOD.

WHAT HOUSEKEEPERS SAY

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For Wood and Coal.

"Their value cannot be estimated."

"Each succeeding year adds to their popularity."

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"They ought to be in every house in this Country."

"They can be cheerfully and conscientiously recommended by every person who ever used them."

"Thoroughly reliable in all situations, never failing to operate and give perfect satisfaction."

13,347 sold in 1868.

14,057 sold in 9 months
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GENUINE CHARTER OAK STOVES,

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**EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING
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And sold by all Stove Dealers.

nov2tdec2tjan1t



MONTHLY to any party engaging with us. Business strictly confidential. Packages securely sealed sent by express or mail; the contents of which must be kept a profound secret, and not be made known to your nearest friend. Address us in confidence, and we will write you full particulars by return mail. [COPYRIGHTED.]
NOYES & CO.,
65 Wall Street, New York.

STAMMERING cured by Bates' Appliances. For descriptive pamphlet, address SIMPSON & Co., box 5076, N. Y.



TO THE WORKING CLASS—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address
E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

\$25 A DAY—33 new articles for Agents. Samples FREE. H. B. SHAW, ALFRED, ME.

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WANTED—AGENTS. \$250 per month to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only \$18. Great inducements to Agents. This is the most popular Sewing Machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine—100,000 sold, and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an Agency. Send for Circulars. Beware of infringers. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

Prindle's Steamer,

For Cooking Food for Stock.

Send Stamp for Circular to

R. H. Allen & Co.

P. O. Box 376,

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MAPLE SHADE FLOCK

Thoroughbred Cotswolds.

The subscriber offers for sale his celebrated flock of COTSWOLDS, consisting of Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Every sheep is guaranteed thoroughbred, and either imported direct from England from best flocks, or their descendants. Price of Rams, \$150 to \$250. Ewes, from \$100 to \$150. Lambs, \$100 each. Sheep boxed and delivered at Railroad, with food to last their journey. Address, JOHN D. WING, Washington, Dutchess Co., New York.

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AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price \$25. Will Knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address, AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CIRCULATE IT WIDELY.

IT WILL DO GOOD WHEREVER IT IS READ.

NEW YORK OBSERVER,

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SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
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A GOOD OFFER !!! Six Months' Time

GIVEN TO THOSE WHO WANT TO PROCURE

NURSERY STOCK

This Fall for Spring sales or Spring planting.

We have yet to offer, over 200,000 very fine Fruit Trees, and a large stock of Osage Hedge Plants, Vines, Small Fruits, Roses, and in fact a big stock of everything in the Nursery Line. We will sell the above in bills of \$100 and over, and take note well secured payable 6 months from Nov. 1st, or discount 6 per cent. for cash. Catalogues free. Address,
HARGIS & SOMMER, box 2410, Quincy, Ills.

N.B.—A few thousand Apple Roots, and a few barrels Peach seed, yet to spare, for cash. 500,000 Root Grafts will be put up to order.
nov20-24

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A new invention, made of best calf leather, with metal claws attached, to assist and protect the hands, both right and left handed. Warranted the best hand husker ever invented, made to lace so as to fit the hands. In ordering, state size—large, medium or small. Sample sent for \$1; 12 pairs, \$10. Sent by express, C. O. D., if desired. Address, H. W. ROGERS, JR. & BRO., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 2, N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
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English and German. Every Farmer, Stock Raifer, Gardener and Fruit Culturist, may double all their profits. Sales immense. Agents wanted. Send for circular. A money-making business. Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., 503 N. Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
oct30-134

Hedge Plants.

I have a large stock of hedge plants of good size and quality, that I will sell at fair rates—as low as any when quality of plants is considered. They are grown at Jerseyville, Ills., 45 miles north of Saint Louis, where parties are invited to come and inspect them for themselves. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. Address, ISAAC SNEDICOR,
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In the West and South. How, why, and where to find them. The wonderful progress and resources of the country. Fresh, interesting and popular. Fine illustrations. A rare chance to make money. Send for circular to PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING CO. 503 North Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
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We have inquiries for Peach Seed. Parties having it for sale would do well to correspond with us. Address COLMAN & CO., 612 North 5th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

True Miami Raspberries and Wilson's Albany Strawberries.

I have a large and very superior stock of the genuine Miami raspberry plants, all grown from the tips of young plants and of the best quality. Also a splendid stock of Wilson's Albany Strawberry plants, all young, thrifty plants. These will all be sold very low by the quantity. Address,
THEODORE KNEEDLER, Collinsville, Ills.

\$100 to \$250 per Month guaranteed. Sure pay. Salaries paid weekly to Agents everywhere selling our PATENT EVERLASTING WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES. Call at, or write for particulars to, the Girard Wire Mills, 261 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. [sep11-84-cow]

\$1140 How I made it in six months. Secret and sample mailed free. A. J. FULLAN, N.Y.

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent Black or Brown. One Comb sent by mail for \$1. For sale by Merchants and Druggists generally. Address, Magic Comb Co., Springfield, Mass.

WILLIAM MILLER, JR., Importer and Breeder of COTSWOLD SHEEP.

Post-office address, ATHA, Canada West.
feb13-1y

EVERY FARMER His Own MILLER!

THE DIAMOND MILL COMPANY CINCINNATI, OHIO, ARE MANUFACTURING

SIX Sizes of GRIST Mills, FOR HAND AND POWER USE,

Having capacities of from 1 to 30 bushels per hour, and at prices from \$15 to \$175—being LESS THAN ONE-HALF the price of Burr Stone Mills of corresponding capacities. These Mills are the most durable of any yet invented, are SELF-SHARPENING, and can be run steadily for years without the expenditure of a dollar for dressing or repairs. Each Mill is fully warranted, and will more than

SAVE ITS PRICE EVERY YEAR.

Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List
Address THE DIAMOND MILL COMPANY,
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CLOVER HILL IMPORTING And Breeding Stock Farm,

HAS FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES,
Trotting and Pacing Horses,
Thoroughbred Durham, Ayrshire & Alderney Cattle,
English Cheshire, Chester White and Suffolk Hogs,
Cashmere Goats, and
Fancy Poultry of all kinds.
Address, L. W. H. WRIGHT,
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EARLY ROSE POTATOES AT SPECIAL rates. Having a large stock of these famous potatoes, and being short of storage room and money, I will sell at special rates for a short time, to those that wish to purchase this fall. Address,
E. A. RIEHL, Alton, Illinois.

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FOR SALE AT
Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Woodford Co. Ky.
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Do you want to make money faster than ever before in your life? Sell this Book. 500 volumes sold in New York city in one day. 20,000 volumes printed in advance and now ready for agents. Send for circular to F. A. HUTCHINSON & CO., 562 North 6th St., St. Louis, Mo.
oct2-3m

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Catalogues furnished upon application.
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\$200 Made in One Week,

by one of our agents selling our SEWING MACHINE. If you want to buy a Machine at a bargain, send to us. If you want an agency THAT PAYS, send to us.
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CENTRAL MISSOURI HEDGE COMPANY.

BEATS THEM all in price and terms.

No work required of patrons. Ask no money in advance of the work. Board ourselves when required. Warrants a good fence to turn all kinds of stock, or no pay. Write for terms. Agents wanted for Jackson, Cass and adjoining counties. Good commission allowed. Address, J. P. TAYLOR, Oct 16-26t Marshall, Missouri.

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APPLE trees, 1st class, 4 to 6 feet, \$12.50 per 100; \$100 per 1000. Second class, 3 to 4 feet, \$6.25 per 100; \$50 per 1000.

PEACH, \$15 per 100; \$120 per 1000.

CHERRY, fine trees, \$25 per 100.

PEAR trees, Standard and Dwarf, \$25 to \$45 per 100.

ALL STOCK GROWN ON OUR NURSERY.

Catalogues Free. [au28-3m] ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Trees, for sale by E. A. RIEHL, Alton, Illinois.

Colored Plates of Fruits and Flowers.
Drawn and colored from Nature, in the very best style, for Nurserymen, Tree Dealers and Amateurs.

Also, Fruit and Flower Pieces, Groups, different sizes and styles, for Parlor and Office Ornaments. A large collection of Plates now on hand, and additions constantly made. Furnished separate, or neatly bound, as desired. THESE PLATES ARE EQUAL TO ANY MADE IN THIS COUNTRY. Four samples by mail for \$1. Send for List. Address, F. K. PHOENIX, Oct 9 ly Bloomington, Illinois.

SENT FREE! M. O'KEEFE, SON & CO.'S SEED CATALOGUE And GUIDE to the Flower and Vegetable GARDEN, FOR 1870.

Published in January. Every lover of flowers wishing this new and valuable work, free of charge, should address, immediately, M. O'KEEFE, SON & CO., Ellwanger & Barry's Book, Rochester, N.Y. Oct 2-to June 70

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PRIEST and NUN.**
Apply at once to CRITTENDEN & MCKINNEY,
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APPLE CIONS.

I am prepared to supply good Apple Cions of the leading varieties, true to name, as cheap as any one in the West. T. A. WILKES, Quincy, Illinois.

FRUIT AND GRAPE GROWERS,
Send for our Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, &c. We guarantee good stock at the lowest market price. Address, BARLER & CONDON, Upper Alton, Illinois.

ALTON Large NUTMEG MELON.

WM. E. SMITH, ALTON, planted 15 acres, sent to market 400 doz. in a day. Says, "Result highly satisfactory."

Jno. A. WARDEN, OHIO—"Your seed gave my best melons."

M. L. DUNLAP, ILL.—"Took Premium at County Fair."

E. A. RIEHL, ALTON—"Most profitable market melon."

"Mrs. WHITNEY, Mo.—"Alton Nutmeg turned out splendidly."

H. H. MARSH, CHICAGO—"Never saw so good shipping variety."

C. H. WEAVER, CHICAGO—"Superior to any in this market."

SEED SENT BY MAIL—30 cts. per ounce; \$3.50 per lb. Terms to the TRADE on application.

Address, BARLER & CONDON, Upper Alton, Illinois.

CHOICE PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS,
for sale by E. A. RIEHL, Alton, Illinois.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs,
such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping
Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma,
and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in no wise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Bloomington Nursery.

500 Acres. 18th Year. 10 Greenhouses.
Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery Stock, immense and reliable assortment, very low for cash.

APPLES—including most magnificent stock of yearlings—also, hardy Northern sorts, such as Duchess Oldenburg, Hislop, Transcendent and other Crab Apples, 1, 2, and 3 year.

Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces, Grapes, Forest and Evergreen Trees, Nursery Stocks, Osage Orange Hedge Plants, Roses, own roots, Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Iris, Squills, Lilies, Speciosum, Auratum, &c. Also, superior colored plates of Fruits and Flowers. Send 10 cents for Catalogues.

F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill. Oct 9-2m

GRAPES A SPECIALTY.

Strong Plants of all leading varieties, including Norton's Virginia, Concord, Ives, &c. For Price List, address,

DR. C. W. SPALDING,
Pres't Cliff Cave Wine Co.,
Oct 30-4t 120 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE at the Blooming Grove
NURSERY, Bloomington, Ills., for the Fall of 1869, 200,000 strong, well-grown one and two year old Apple trees; also, a general Nursery Stock. Will contract to put up Apple Grafts in the best of order the coming winter. Address, W. P. WILLS & SON, Bloomington, Ills.

Prices Reduced.

TO CLOSE OUT OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF
HEDGE PLANTS

This Fall, we have decided to put the price way down. Send for our new Price List.

APPLE TREES VERY CHEAP.

W. H. Mann & Co.,

GILMAN, IROQUOIS CO., ILL.

100,000 STRONG GRAPE VINES,
Consisting of Concord, Ives, Norton's Virginia, Rogers' Hybrids, &c. Price list sent to all applicants.
E. A. RIEHL, Alton, Illinois.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA.

A large number of good, strong, No. 1 plants, grown from old wood, for sale by JOHN VALLE,
Price \$100 per 1000. New Haven, Mo.

PREMIUM CROP OF SEED POTATOES, CORN AND OATS.

Orders received BEFORE January 1st, 1870, will be filled at the following VERY LOW RATES:

POTATOES—Early Rose, per bushel, \$2.50; per barrel, \$5—10 barrels \$40. Breese's King of Earlies, \$1 per lb. by mail postpaid. Early Prince, Rose, Climax, Breese's Prolific, Willard, Excelsior, Worcester or Reily, &c., 4 lbs. of either variety by mail postpaid for \$1. Early London White, per bushel, \$1; per bbl, \$3. Early York, Goodrich, Harrison, Gleason, Cuzco, Shaker Fancy, Garnet Chili, White Peachblow, Mercer, Prince Albert, &c., each \$2 per bbl.

CORN—Sanford's Premium (new flint), Early Tuscarora (flour), each 50 cents per quart by mail postpaid; \$3 per bush. Extra large white and yellow field corn, selected, \$2 per bush.

OATS—Surprise, Ramsdell's Vermont Norway, Swedish, Hungarian, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Scotch Potato Oats, each \$2.00 per bush.

All seed is of first quality, warranted pure and true to name, and will be delivered at express office or depot free of further charge. Send money at my risk by P. O. Order, Draft or Registered Letter. Catalogue containing testimonials, history of seed, &c., sent free to all applicants. J. K. HUDSON,
septoap Box 108, Kansas City, Mo.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

OSAGE HEDGE PLANTS
By the Thousand and Million.
CHEAP AND GOOD.

Send for Prices and Papers to

CHAS. A. TURNER, MACON, ILL.,

Or, Prop. J. B. TURNER, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
Oct 23-3m

Fall 1869. - - - Spring, 1870:

Western Orchard: from Western Nurseries.

PIKE COUNTY NURSERIES,

Permanently established and reliable.

STARK, BARNETT & CO., Proprietors,

LOUISIANA, MISSOURI,

Offer for sale the following fall and spring, the largest and best assortment of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, &c., ever offered to Western planters. Our life-long experience in the Nursery Business and Fruit Growing combined, enable us to understand the wants of the Western Fruit Grower. We respectfully invite all who wish to purchase NURSERY STOCK, in large or small quantities to correspond with us; or if practicable call and examine our stock and prices. Our prices will be as low as any other first-class, reliable Nursery. Special inducements to Nurserymen and large dealers, and liberal terms to reliable Local Agents, who propose to deal with their neighbors.

All stock warranted to be as represented. Shipping facilities unsurpassed. Information given and Catalogues mailed free to all applicants. Address,

STARK, BARNETT & CO.,
July 17-1yr Louisiana, Pike Co., Mo.

Essex Hogs, Aylesbury and Cayuga Ducks.

I have an Essex Hog and Sow for sale, that cannot be excelled in form and tendency to take on flesh. Also, some beautiful specimens of ducks, price \$5 per trio delivered in St. Louis (about one-third of the usual price). Address, JEFFERSON SCOTT,
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Five Hundred REASONS, WHY?

WHOEVER YOU ARE, and whatever your creed or political belief, you should take the

ST. LOUIS WEEKLY TIMES.

BECAUSE, It is the best Weekly Newspaper published in the United States!

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BECAUSE, It is one of the best papers for the farmer, not strictly agricultural, published in the West, containing the weekly reports of the proceedings of the Saint Louis Farmers' Club.

BECAUSE, It is never dull, never offensive, never unentertaining.

BECAUSE, Its market reports are the fullest and most reliable.

BECAUSE, It always has something in it which you will desire to see, and having seen, you will be glad you have not missed.

BECAUSE, It contains FIFTY COLUMNS OF SOLID READING MATTER IN EVERY ISSUE!

BECAUSE, It is printed on clear, white paper, and contains in one year as much as fifty \$1.50 books.

BECAUSE, It is THE CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED, being ONLY \$1.50 to single subscribers, per year, and ONLY \$1 when sent to clubs of ten.

For these reasons, out of five hundred others, which we have not time to name, you should subscribe for it and prove its value.

To enable you to establish the truth of what we have asserted without hazard, we will send to any applicant specimen copies FREE OF COST. Address,

ST. LOUIS TIMES COMPANY,

206 & 208 NORTH THIRD STREET.

nov18-4t

ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.

A choice article of my own raising, warranted genuine, and free from seeds of the Canada thistle and other noxious weeds. Awarded a BLUE RIBBON both at the Michigan and Illinois State Fairs of 1889. Satisfactory reference given, if required.—Prices sent free. Address, J. H. TOWNLEY, Parma, Mich. nov6-3t

CHOICE Holland BULBS.

We beg to offer a choice lot of Dutch Bulbous Flower Roots, selected and imported by ourselves.—Now is the time to order and plant.

HYACINTHS—Choice named, all colors, double and single, 30c each, \$3 per doz.

—Choice, without names, colors given, 20c each, \$2 per dozen.

TULIPS—Fine named, double and single, 15c each, \$1.25 per dozen.

CROCUS—Six finest named varieties, all colors, \$3 per 100, 50c per dozen.

—Without name, yellow, white, blue, color separate, \$1.50 per 100, 30c per doz.

NARCISSUS Poeticus—Single, white, red cup, hardy 10c each, 75c per doz.

—Double Roman, white, orange cup, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Small lots by mail on receipt of price named. Larger lots by express. No charge for packages on bulbs. Address, COLMAN & SANDERS, 612 North Fifth Street, St. Louis.

WANTED—100 Farmers, or farmers' sons, can procure employment, paying from \$100 to \$150 per month, from now until next spring. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 410 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. nov6-4t

R. D. O. SMITH, Solicitor of
452 7th St., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Refers to Ed. PR. FARMER. **PATENTS**
oct30-13t

SPECIALTIES

10,000 White Elm, nursery grown, transplanted, 2 to 5 feet, \$5 per 100; \$40 per 1000.

1000 Japan Quince, 2 feet, most elegant for ornamental hedges, \$15 per 100.

10,000 Red Dutch Currant, 2 years, very fine, \$6 per 100; \$30 per 1000. 15,000 do. 1 year, very fine, \$5 per 100; \$20 per 1000.

10,000 American Arbor Vitae, 18 to 24 inches, for hedging, \$15 per 100. 10,000 do. 12 to 18 inches, \$6 per 100. 20,000 do. 9 to 12 inches, \$4 per 100; \$30 per 1000.

5000 Norway Spruce, 9 to 12 inches, \$10 per 100.

The above are all once, and mostly twice, transplanted, and are perfectly safe for removal, besides acclimated here.

20,000 Lawton Blackberry, \$5 per 100; \$20 per 1000.

5000 Kitteninn, very hardy, large and fine, \$10 per 100.

5000 Wilson's Early, valuable for earliness, \$10 per 100.

Asparagus—Conover's Colossal, new, monstrous size, 1 year, \$3 per 100.

Wright's Mammoth Heath Cling Peach, monstrous size, 1 year, \$25 per 100. Single trees, 50 cts.

COLMAN & SANDERS,

612 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Farm for Sale

IN PETTIS COUNTY, MO.

My farm contains 160 acres of prairie, all under fence and mostly in cultivation, with 40 acres of timber 1½ miles distant. This farm lies in the southern part of Pettis county, 16 miles from Sedalia, on the Sedalia and Warsaw road. The house is new, and contains 6 rooms, very well adapted for two families, and the farm susceptible of division. Land all new, and of a very good quality. A splendid young orchard just beginning to bear, and considerable hedge coming on. There are stables, corn crib, smoke house, &c.; two good wells of water. Postoffice, storehouse, blacksmith shop, &c., all within 150 yards of my house, and a better point to sell goods cannot be found in this Western country. I will take \$25 per acre, in two payments, and throw in corn enough to last a man until he can raise corn again. A better bargain cannot be found in this section of country. I can give possession of a part of the house at any time. I would further state that, on account of the great amount of travel on this road, we always have a splendid market here for all the corn, hay, oats, &c., that we can raise. My main object in wishing to sell is, I am a cripple, and cannot attend to farming as it should be done. WM. WARREN, Ionia City, Pettis County, Mo.

Colman & Sanders,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

ST. LOUIS NURSERY,

Have just issued their WHOLESALE CATALOGUE and Price List of FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, ORNAMENTAL STOCK, &c., for the Fall of 1890, which they will send free to all persons who inclose a stamped envelop addressed to themselves. Address, COLMAN & SANDERS, 612 North Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.

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